

Roll of Honor No. 74
RETURN OF EARRING

POST-DISPATCH—
Received an answer to my ad in Monday evening paper from Mr. Jack Hunter of 8316 Wells av., stating he had found an old diamond earring for me. So did, and he returned it to me with good will. With many thanks to him and your paper.

MRS. RIEBELING, 2105 N. 14th St.

RESULTS—THE REASON

ROCKEFELLER JR.
EXPLAINS ATTITUDE
IN COAL STRIKE

Tells Industrial Relations Board
He Had No Right to Inter-
fere in Colorado.

NOT OPPOSED TO UNIONS

Declares He, as Stockholder,
Could Only Use Influence
With Corporation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—John D. Rockefeller Jr. testified today before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in the inquiry which the commission has been conducting here into the management of philanthropic foundations and the causes of industrial unrest.

Rockefeller's testimony deal largely with the labor situation in the Colorado mining section. Reading from a prepared statement, he defined his attitude toward labor unions and told why he had declined to take more active part in settling the recent strike of employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. In which he is a stockholder.

He denied that he had sought or even wished to exercise a sort of absolution over the coal industry in Colorado, and declared he was most honest in favor of labor unions so long as they had due regards for the interests of the public.

Tells of Employing St. Louisan.
Commissioner Walsh asked if during 1914 Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Green and the witness, all on the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller, were directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. The witness said "yes."

Prior to that Rockefeller said he and others realized that the public was not getting the facts concerning certain large corporations. The witness came to believe it was a mistake to maintain secrecy regarding corporations and determined to get facts before the public.

Ivy L. Lee of St. Louis who was then connected with the Pennsylvania railroad worked in Colorado during his association with Rockefeller, said, and his services was paid by John D. Rockefeller \$1,000 a month. No charge of this salary was made against the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Victor-American Fuel Co. or the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

The witness gave Lee no suggestions as he thought he should make his own plans, but Lee suggested himself that he issue a series of bulletins on the situation in Colorado.

Commissioner Walsh wanted to know who kept the books of John D. Rockefeller Sr. The witness said a man named Jenkins. Any money paid to Lee for his services would appear in the elder Rockefeller's books. Rockefeller said that some time the other operators might pay part of Lee's compensation but that if they did not the account would remain as he had described it.

Didn't Desire to Die.
"The only coal property in Colorado in which I have any interest is the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co." Rockefeller said. "For me to have attempted to dictate a policy or control the situation would have meant an assumption of authority far beyond what the investment which I represent would have justified and if tolerated by the management of that company would have been resented by the other companies involved in the dispute.

"The commission has asked my views as to what extent the stockholders and directors of a corporation are responsible for the labor conditions which exist in it and for the social conditions, which are produced; how generally and in what manner such responsibilities are assumed by stockholders and directors; and in actual practice how, and upon what general basis, the labor policies of large corporations are determined.

"The responsibilities of stockholders is practically limited to the election of directors. They have no power to elect officers, to employ labor, to make contracts or to intervene directly in the management of the business. A large stockholder is able to exercise considerable moral influence over the directors and officers, and is responsible for exercising that influence properly."

The correspondence between himself and the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. during the strike, which has already been made public showed, Rockefeller said, that he had not hesitated to make suggestions for more adequate representation of the employees in the determination of matters appertaining to their working conditions; but that he had studiously avoided anything which might afford ground for the belief that he was "seeking to dictate a policy or arbitrarily control any situation."

Tells of Starting Inquiry.
"As to the strike itself, its many distressing features have given me the deepest concern," Rockefeller continued. "I frankly say that I felt there was something fundamentally wrong in a condition of affairs which rendered possible the loss of human lives, engendered hatred and bitterness and brought suffering and privation upon hundreds of human beings. Without seeking to apportion blame, I determined that in so far as lay within my power I would seek means of avoiding the possibility of similar conflicts arising elsewhere, or in the same industry in the future. It was in this way that I came to recommend to my colleagues in the Rockefeller foundation, the instituting of a series of studies into the fundamental problems arising out of industrial relations, which resulted in securing the services of MacKenzie King, former Minister of Labor of Canada, to direct the studies."

To the officers of the Colorado Fuel

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 67. NO. 158.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1915—14 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

ROTOGRAVURE SECTION OF THE POST-DISPATCH DELIGHTS LOVERS OF ART

Advance copies of the Post-Dispatch's new Rotogravure Supplement, the first issue of which was a part of yesterday's Sunday Post-Dispatch, were sent to leading St. Louis artists, photographers, educators and others having a special interest in art. The following expressions for publication have been received:

Artistic Method of Reproduction.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I CANNOT tell you how much pleasure it gives me to look at this artistic method of reproducing things beautiful. I have seen similar reproductions in some of the German papers that have come to me from time to time, and have often regretted that we Western people could not have the advantage which such a process affords. I am, indeed, delighted that it has reached us through the good offices of the Post-Dispatch, and I look forward with much pleasure to what is going to be done by your paper. The process does away with the objectionable features of the wide mesh half-tone process which has necessarily been used for newspaper reproduction in past years. The new process gives true values, greater depth of color and a truer interpretation of the actual picture than anything we have had heretofore, and I see no reason why the St. Louis public should not gain both great profit and very great pleasure from the new enterprise.

The promulgation of the knowledge of the beautiful is essentially in the hands of the public press, for very few of us have either time or opportunity to study the distinctively artistic periodicals which reach the hands of the few. I congratulate the Post-Dispatch upon its achievement and trust that great good may come to the people of St. Louis and to all readers of the Post-Dispatch.

RICHARD MILLER.
President, St. Louis University.

A Great Step Forward.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE new Rotogravure process is a great step forward. The more subtle and delicate qualities in pictures will now have a chance in newspaper reproduction.

RICHARD MILLER.

Will Encourage Art Workers.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I CAN best answer you by acknowledging that the new Post-Dispatch Rotogravure Picture Section gives my faith in the artistic future of St. Louis a fine "boost." It is beautiful; it is stimulating; it is a milestone for St. Louis. To you, it marks an epoch in newspaper printing; to me it marks an epoch in the recognition of and response to our city's reaching after fine things. Great publishers are prepared to admit, and therefore to meet, this city's really deep interest in the esthetic side of life; this means St. Louis has made great progress since the days when "Art is the — in St. Louis" summed up a symposium by contributors. The newspaper publishers' fact that now for the first time you "can reproduce beautiful pictures beautifully" is to us the big civic fact that art now will have a new and splendid vehicle in St. Louis.

Many Persons Injured by Falls.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I HAVE looked over with very great pleasure the specimen of the Rotogravure work as shown in your picture section. It is to me a remarkable advance step in the printing art.

BEN BLEWETT.
Superintendent, Public Schools.

A Remarkable Advance.
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E. H. WUERPEL.
Director, St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Washington University.

Rotogravure's Good Points.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I RECEIVED the advance copy of the new Post-Dispatch Rotogravure Section. I was delighted with the copy and proud to know that our local press had made such an advance step in pictorial press work, which cannot but be helpful to our general public in advancing their understanding of good art subjects, portraiture and photographic landscape and fostering a desire for them. I believe it will have great educational value in this field.

After a very careful examination of this copy I cannot refrain from briefly mentioning a few of the points that seem most to impress me.

Your Rotogravure Section is a superb—fine piece of effort for the good of all the people, regardless of the cost to you. I congratulate you! ALTON L. LAMB.

F. E. A. CURLEY.
Curator, Art Museum.

It Is Superb!
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

ACUSTOMED, as I have been, by years of contact with the Lawsons and Keeleys of Chicago—to daring enterprise and excellence in journalism, I cannot escape the thrill of pride you give me almost daily in the Post-Dispatch! The solidity of it! The courage of it! The alertness of it! So quiet, so restrained and yet so strong and so efficient!

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LOUIS ALBERT LAMB.

Links Photography With Painting.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

AM IN receipt of the reproduction of Rotogravure.

I always look forward to the pictorial section of the Post-Dispatch, mostly for the interesting collection of things from all over the place, something for the excellence of the reproductions, but this sheet I received this morning is the most astounding wonder thing I have ever seen in newspaper reproduction; it is the missing link between artistic photography and painting, both of which receive an enormous amount of manipulation through hand and brain. The Rotogravure sheet will go into every scrapbook which contains all the choice reproductions of the best magazines and where it will be quite at home, I can assure you.

When I talked to Chief Young about it he said there was no ordinance which required the police to give such notice, but he added that he had instructed the notice be given in all districts. I could furnish the Chief with the names of 10 or 12 persons within a few blocks of police headquarters who have neglected to clean the snow from their sidewalks.

Garesche was not in his office when Mrs. O'Hare called. His assistant, Richard Hart, said he would issue summonses if she would furnish names of violators of the snow-cleaning ordinance.

Has List of 100 Offenders.
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With my heartfelt thanks to the Post-Dispatch for adding another page of beauty to our daily lives, I remain, yours, very truly,

DAWSON WATSON.

Fidelity in Delicate Tones.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE art loving public of St. Louis may congratulate itself upon the promise of your advance prints of the new Post-Dispatch Rotogravure Picture Section.

It seems to me remarkable that such excellent reproductions in so agreeable a tone can be placed before the public at so low a cost.

The fidelity of the delicate gradations of the flesh tones in the portraits of the great people, the color values of the landscapes of Gardner Symons and of Tom Lovell, is particularly worthy of observation.

HOLMES SMITH.
Washington University.

Genuine, Wholesome Art.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

SECTION of Jan. 24, the new Rotogravure process seems to be an assured success. The prints are sharp and well-defined in their outlines, pleasing in their tone, natural in their shades, and truthful as well as artistic in the portrayal of expression.

May these great advantages help you to engender and foster in our people an appreciation and love of the beautiful, and encourage you to counteract the baneful influence of a seductive and debasing art.

NOONAN-KOCIAN CO.
A. V. Kocian, Secy.

A Photographer's Appreciation.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WISH to thank you for the courtesy of giving me the opportunity

WOMAN ON TRAIL OF THOSE WHO FAIL TO CLEAR WALKS

Mrs. Kate O'Hare, Unemployment Investigator, Plans to Get Summons.

use, and the objectionable features of pictures and illustrations no longer be mistaken for the criteria of art. There is plenty of true and genuine art, clean, uplifting, and wholesome, which our papers might offer to their people and carry into their homes. In doing this the Post-Dispatch will deserve well not merely of its readers, but of the whole city. Yours, very truly,

BERNARD J. OTTING, S. J.
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Great Publishers are prepared to admit, and therefore to meet, this city's really deep interest in the esthetic side of life; this means St. Louis has made great progress since the days when "Art is the — in St. Louis" summed up a symposium by contributors.

Many Persons Injured by Falls.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

No summonses have been issued this winter for failure to clean off snow. Many persons have been injured by falling on slippery sidewalks.

Mrs. O'Hare, before her conference with Garesche, said strict enforcement of the snow-cleaning law would be a great help to the unemployed.

"Among the worst offenders, as regards failure to clean off the snow are

Victorious British Admiral, Lost Ship and Map of Battle Region

ADMIRAL DAVID BEATTY.



GERMANY SAYS ALLIES RECEIVE SEA PLANES IN U.S.

Declares Furnishing of These
"War Vessels" Constitutes
Breach of Neutrality.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—German

protested to the State Department to-day through her Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, against shipments of American hydroaeroplanes to the European belligerents, on the ground that such aircraft are war vessels.

A statement issued by the embassy says:

"The Curtiss Works at Hammondsport, N. Y., have sold and sent to Eng-

land, the well-known hydroaeroplane

'America' and five hydroaeroplanes of the same type. Thirty-six hydroaeroplanes of a different type have been ordered by England and are under construction by the same firm. Also Rus-

sia has ordered a number of these ve-

sels from Curtiss for use in her navy.

"There is no doubt, and it does not

need any explanation, that from the

standpoint of international law, hydroaeroplanes have to be considered as war

vessels, and that, therefore, constitutes a breach

of neutrality. Hydroaeroplanes are not

specifically mentioned in The Hague agree-

ment for the simple reason that this

kind of war vessels did not yet exist at

that time."

BELL TELEPHONE RELIEF FUND
CASH AND TREASURY MISSING

Association Trustees Report Disap-

pearance of Joseph McCarthy

to Bonding Company.

Trustees of the Bell Telephone Reli-

the composition of the German squadron as announced by the British official press bureau. It was intended that the adventure should be on a large scale at a long distance from the German base.

"Probably," the correspondent adds, "the adventure met in the early morning and apparently the noon fight of a hundred miles or more occurred at 20 miles an hour. It does great credit to the marksmanship of the British gunners that at such a rate of speed they should have inflicted such serious damage on the retreating enemy."

The names of the four German cruisers include all the effective vessels of this class in German waters, except the *von der Tann*, which recently was reported to have sustained an injury of some sort. Thus, with the *Blucher* sunk and two others damaged the strength of the German battle fleet in this respect has been reduced to a couple of ships.

"Probably" the *Derflinger* was leading it may have been the *Seydlitz* and *Moltke* which were damaged. By this action the Germans are deprived of the services of the fast wing to their battle fleet if ever they challenge for a decisive fight for sea command."

The Times, in common with other newspapermen, congratulates the country on what it may be the proved vigilance of the navy. The Times adds that only the admiralty and the commanders of the squadrons know by how very small margin—a matter of half an hour and a fog—the German squadron escaped after the Scarborough raid.

The editorial declares that the *Blucher* was one of the German ships which bombarded Scarborough and says it is interesting to remember that she was "Germany's reply to England's first broadside."

The paper points out that the moral of every sea fight in the present war has been "guns, guns, guns, coupled with speed."

Austrians Attack Vistula in Galicia and Bukowina.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—The following official communication from the general staff was issued last night:

"On the right bank of the Lower Vistula the day of Jan 23 passed with important skirmishes taking place on the front from the village of Bodzanica to the Vistula.

"On the left bank of the Vistula a comparative lull prevailed, except in the region of Borlimow and Goumine, where the Germans attempted at one time by an open offensive and then by sapping to approach our position. They were stopped by our fire and compelled to fall back with losses."

"In Galicia on the front from Jasliska to the southeast of the railroad to Olszegrod and Sambor the Austrians on Jan. 22 and 23 made an attack which was particularly violent. In the region of Jasliska the enemy shelled our position during the night. His force consisted of more than a division of infantry, which was supported by some artillery. We inflicted on the enemy heavy losses and stopped his progress."

"In Bukowina in the vicinity of Vapnoura, about 15 miles to the west of Klimpoulonga, our advance guards were engaged all through the day of Jan. 23 in an artillery duel with the Austrians."

Allies Make Slight Gain in Belgium.

RETAIN TRENCHES ON ALAME.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The War Office's official statement, issued this afternoon, was as follows:

"In Belgium we have made slight progress at a point to the east of St. George's; on the rest of this front there were artillery duels yesterday."

"From the Lys to the Oise there was yesterday an intermittent cannoneering."

"On the front along the Aisne there is nothing to report except that at Berry-aux-Bac a counter attack of the enemy yesterday was repulsed and the disputed trenches remain in our possession."

"In Champagne we have demolished several field works and protected the enemy."

"In the Argonne, in the Forest of La Grange, a very spirited fusillade was stopped by the efficient shooting of our batteries."

"On the Meuse, the destruction of the bridges of St. Mihiel was accomplished by our artillery."

"In Lorraine, at Remerbergen, we surprised a detachment of Bavarian troops and took some of them prisoner."

"In the Vosges and in Alsace there has been very heavy fog."

Last night's announcement said that in the Argonne, in the region of Four de Paris, the fighting had ended and that the French had conserves their positions except for 50 yards of a trench

which was destroyed by bombs. In Alsace the French were in contact with the Germans' wire entanglements in the region of Uffholz and Hartmanns-Weller-Kopf.

Venice Tells of Successful Battles in Bukowina and Carpathians.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Although Vienna reported an American raid upon Austria successively, the *Bukowina* and *Carpathians* were retreating with heavy losses of munitions and prisoners, a wireless dispatch from Vienna early today, giving an official communication issued there, says only this about the fighting in that region: "In *Bukowina* quiet reigns after our last successful battles."

The communication also tells of the fighting in the *Carpathians* as follows: "In the *Carpathians* the Russians were driven out of several trenches which they had pushed forward south of the passes."

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 25.—An official communication issued yesterday reported that there has been no important change on any front but that the Austrian artillery fire compelled the Russians to evacuate trenches south of Tarnow. Galicia.

Russia Assists on Przemysl Said to Have Ceased.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says: "According to Vienna reports the Russian assaults on Przemysl have practically ceased. There are 500 Russian prisoners in the fortress."

GERMANS DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS SOUTH- EAST OF GUMBINNEN.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"There were artillery duels near Neuport and near Ypres yesterday. To the southwest of Berry-aux-Bac the Germans lost one trench taken a few days ago from the French."

"North of the camp of Chalons yesterday only artillery engagements took place, and these are being continued today."

"Infantry fighting still continues in the Argonne forest, while to the north of Verdun and Toul the artillery is very active."

"All the French attacks on Hartmanns-Weller-Kopf were repulsed with heavy French losses. No less than 400 chasseurs were found dead and the number of French prisoners increases."

"In East Prussia an artillery duel was in progress on the front from Lötzen to the east of Gumbinnen and to the northward. The Russians were forced to evacuate several positions to the southeast of Gumbinnen."

"Russian attacks to the northeast of Gumbinnen were repulsed with heavy Russian losses."

"In Northern Poland there were no changes in the situation."

"To the east of the Pilica River

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First in Everything.

In local merchants' display advertising

The Post-Dispatch alone carried... 122 Cols.

The Globe and Republic combined 123 Cols.

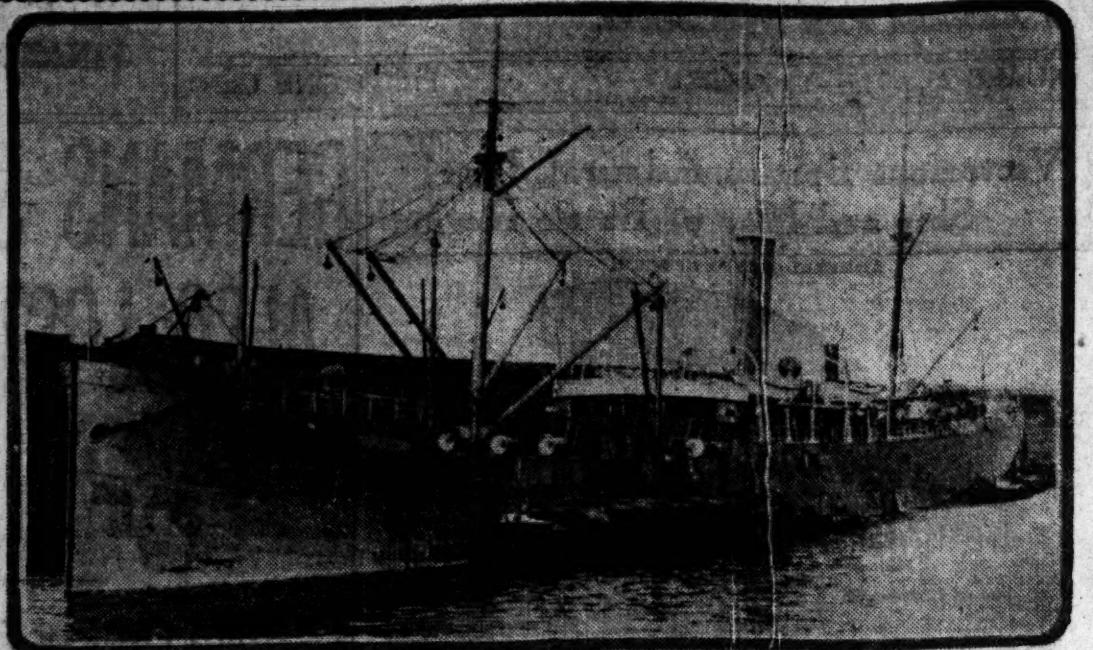
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This Is the Steamer, Transferred From German to American Registry, That Has Caused Controversy



THE DACIA.

Now awaiting favorable weather conditions to sail from Galveston with a cargo of cotton for Rotterdam, whence it will be sent to Germany. The British Government has announced the Dacia will be seized and taken to a prize court.

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South African Rebels Repulsed in Bechuanaland.

PRETORIA, Jan. 5.—It is officially announced that 1200 rebels with four guns, under their leaders, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and Kemp, attacked Upton, Bechuanaland, yesterday. The rebels were repulsed, leaving behind 12 dead and 22 wounded and 96 prisoners.

The Union of South Africa forces lost three men killed and 22 wounded.

Russians Destroy Entire Turkish Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Times asserts that the Russians have sunk near Sinope, Asia Minor, the steamer Georgios, on board of which were 16 aeroplanes, comprising the entire Turkish aerial fleet.

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LABOR 'COERCION' LAW OF KANSAS IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

U. S. Supreme Court Decision in Case of Railway Demand on Employee to Quit Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court today announced as unconstitutional the Kansas so-called "coercion statute," making it unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of such person's obtaining or continuing in the employment of such individual or corporation.

The decision was regarded as of the first importance in the labor world and was announced by Justice Pitney. Strong dissenting opinions were given by Justices Holmes and Day.

Justice

BRYAN OFFICIALLY DEFINES ATTITUDE OF U.S. IN THE WAR

Secretary, in Letter to Senator Stone, Says American Markets Are Open to All the World, and That Teutonic Allies Have Suffered Through Superiority of British Fleet — U. S. Embarrassed by Own Position on Contraband.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had incorporated in the Congressional Record today the long reply which he received from Secretary Bryan defending Washington Government's interpretation of its rights and duties as a neutral in the present war. Five thousand copies, as a public document were ordered printed.

The letter from the Secretary of State, prepared after consultation with President Wilson, Counsellor Lansing and the legal officers of the Government, constituted the administration's answer to those who have been charging in numerous letters to the State Department as well as in the press and public speeches that the American Government's neutrality discriminated against Germany and Austria.

Secretary Bryan summarized popular misconception on this point and explained that the superiority thus far of the British naval power had in reality been responsible for the inability of Germany and Austria to fare as well as their opponents in matters of ammunition and contraband.

"It is the business," he wrote, "of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government in the performance of its neutrality, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligations exists; it would be an unnatural act, an act of partiality on the part of this government to adopt such a policy, if he executive had the power to do so. If Germany and Austria cannot import contraband from this country, it is not because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the allies. The markets of this country are open on equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

While the letter was devoted largely to answering criticisms, it revealed many features of the administration's policies hitherto unexplained.

Opposed to Anti-Export Law. The Washington Government has now announced itself as emphatically opposed to legislation prohibiting the export of munitions of war. Other than the belief that the passage of such legislation would be an unnatural act if passed during the progress of a war, high officials here contend that such a law, even after the conclusion of the present conflict, would in reality foster the growth of militarism.

They point out that weak nations which might have depended in emergencies on the United States would be compelled to keep their armed forces on a war footing in response to supplies, involving tremendous costs.

The letter reveals also that the United States has taken the position that it cannot permit belligerent vessels to remove from American ships on the high seas any passengers even though they be Germans or Austrians, nor can it be exacted from them not to participate in the war. Such a protest has been sent to France as a result of the search by a boarding party from the French cruiser Conde of an American ship plying between two ports in Colombia. Officials explained today that the request of the Canadian Government for permission to transport "war equipment" across Alaska, which had been referred to in Secretary Bryan's letter, referred to a shipment of guns and ammunition from Northern Canada.

The Canadian authorities wished to take the guns to Vancouver, by sea, involving a journey through a small strip of Alaskan territory, but the Washington Government denied the request.

The fact that both Japan and Great Britain had been asked to remove their

WOMAN'S EVIDENCE UPHOLDS CLAIMS

Says: "I Wish All Nervous, Weak, Rundown Women Could Have Vinol, It Did So Much for Me."

Vinol has done so much for me I wish all nervous, weak, run-down women could have it. I was so run-down, weak, and nervous I could not sleep nights. Everything I ate hurt me, and the medicine I had taken did me no good. I saw Vinol advertised and decided to try it. I had not taken it long, before I could eat anything I wanted without hurting me, and I could sleep all night. Now I am well and strong, and in better health than I have been for years. I did not spend money for medicine that did not do as good as that spent for Vinol." — MRS. ANNA MILLISON, Beaverville, Ohio.

In order that you may have such information as the department has on the subject referred to in your letter, I will take them up seriatim.

"(1) Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless.

The reason that wireless messages and cable messages require different treatment by a neutral government is as follows:

Communications by wireless cannot be interrupted by a belligerent. With a submarine cable it is otherwise. The possibility of cutting the cable exists and if a belligerent possesses naval superiority, the cable is cut, as was the German cable near the Azores by one of Germany's enemies, and was the British cable near Fanning Island by a German naval force. Since a cable is subject to hostile attack, the responsibility falls upon the belligerent and not upon

Sled-Riding Behind Autos Popular; Lights Must Be Carried at Night



LED riding behind an automobile is now a favorite diversion of St. Louis boys and girls, and few automobile owners will mind the pleas to "give us a pull." To lessen the risks of such sledging, the police department has asked that lights be carried at night on sleds used in this manner, as otherwise they may be struck by other vehicles on cross streets.

The young folks known in the lower picture are pulling their sleds up hill for an old-fashioned coast to the bottom in Forest Park. The sport of coasting was once described by a Chinese visitor in the words, "Go like heliee, back halfee mile."

NEW GERMAN GUN IS SAID TO HAVE A 28-MILE RANGE

Fires Projectile Weighing Ton Six Miles Further Than Breadth of English Channel.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 25.—Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German artillery expert, writing in the *Artilleristischen Monatshefte*.

In discussing an assertion by the London Times that the German navy possesses a gun which carries three miles further than the best British gun, the writer admits that Krupp are manufacturing a gun whose projectile weighs 92 kilograms (about a ton) and which develops muzzle velocity of 940 meters (about 3,070 feet) a second. The expert reckons from these figures that the gun has 85 per cent more muzzle weight than the British navy's best weapon and has a range of about 42 kilometers (about 25 miles), while the channel at Dover is only 33 kilometers (about 22 miles) wide.

He says the figures, given, if correct, will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais or for a distance of nine kilometers (about six miles inland) with the new gun.

ROSS-GOULD LIST & LETTER CO. **95% Guaranteed Mailing Lists. Addressing, Fac-simile Letters, 2d and Locust**

It Prevents Worry. The doctors tell us that "Worry" is one of the greatest factors in shortening life. It is worry, not work, that kills. Protect your loved ones with the most liberal policy issued by the strongest company in the world. Geo. W. Taylor, Dolph Building.

SEVERE RHEUMATIC PAINS DISAPPEAR

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Kept Her in Health for 14 Years.

"It was several years ago that I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I then suffered terribly at intervals. My husband bought me a bottle of it and it helped me right away. Then after my second child was born I had a female ailment and I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and in a short time was cured and have been in excellent health since. I always praise the Compound whenever I have an opportunity as I know it helped me and will help others. Lately I have given the Compound to my daughter, and I wish all suffering women would take it and be convinced of its worth." — MRS. JAMES A. BEIDEL, 113 N. Penn Street, Shippensburg, Pa.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

"ACTOIDS" ACT ACTIVELY. On Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Extra Congressional Session Expected WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An extra session of Congress is considered inevitable by a majority of Congress now, and it is understood that President Wilson will call it if it develops that it is impossible to pass the ship bill and the dozen or more appropriation measures before March 4.

It you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching stops and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear warts, papilloma and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years. For free trial, write to Resinol, Baltimore.

Continued on Next Page.

Resinol

will stop that itching

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PASTOR BRANDT'S WIFE PREACHES FROM HIS PULPIT

She Delivers Her First Sermon at First Christian Church in His Absence

Mrs. John L. Brandt, wife of the pastor of the First Christian Church, 3128 Locust street, preached her first sermon yesterday, occupying his husband's pulpit in the morning. He is in Jefferson, Io., conducting evangelistic meetings.

"A little more than one year ago I occupied the pulpit and delivered a lecture upon Mexico, where I passed 10 years of my girlhood," she said to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "but this was my first regular sermon, and I hope everyone liked it."

Mrs. Brandt is an accomplished musician and frequently aids her husband in evangelistic services by singing.

"A Decided Suffragist."

During 1910-11 she and her husband made a trip around the world as a belated honeymoon tour, their marriage having been in 1908. She was formerly Miss Grace Crutcher.

"I am a decided suffragist," said Mrs. Brandt, "and I believe in a woman taking an active part in all of the world's affairs that concern her life. That is one reason why I am willing to preach. Christianity belongs to woman as well as to man. I enjoy social service work and I am sure that trying to help others does not interfere with a woman's work in the home."

Mrs. Brandt has two girls, Bonnie, nearly 5 years old and Pauline, is months old. Both children heard their mother preach. Mrs. Pauline was wide awake, too, although it is said, that she slept in the arms of a maid during her mother's first appearance in the pulpit.

Mrs. Brandt says she is going to try to bring up her girls so that they can take up any work in the world if necessary in which a woman can aid in human progress.

"Mary, the Master Calleth."

Mrs. Brandt's text for her sermon was John 11: 28 and 29—"Mary, the Master calleth for thee." It dealt with the subject of women's work in the present day. In speaking of slum work, she said:

"A Bible is a better protection for a woman engaged in slum work than if she were accompanied by her father and armed policemen stood at every corner."

At another time she said: "I know the Solomons said something about things about this world, and three times declared, 'Vanit of vanity, all is vanity.' I suppose this was a reference to those times in his career when his 70 wives were pestering the life almost out of him."

One Minute Toothache Stick

Stop toothache quick. All druggists, 10c.

Warren's File Remedy

Believes in 24 hours or money refunded. 5c a bottle at all druggists.

Street Cleaners to Get Pay Soon.

Director of Streets Talbert today arranged to pay the extra men employed by his department Friday, Saturday and yesterday to remove snow from the streets. His thought could be made by Wednesday by obtaining a special payroll. From 75 to 100 extra men were employed, at \$1.50 a day.

UNDERTAKERS IN STRUGGLE OVER BODY OF CHILD

Father Brings Replevin Action and Suit Against Him Is Threatened.

A struggle of East St. Louis undertakers for the job of burying the body of Alex Rakoska, 5-year-old son of Frank Rakoska of 122 Bowman street, resulted this morning in Rakoska having to replevin the body. John Kasay, an undertaker, who had spent \$30 of his own money preparing for the funeral, threatened to file suit against Rakoska to recover his money.

The boy fell in a tub of scalding water in the kitchen Saturday, where his mother was scrubbing the floor. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an ambulance of the Kurru Undertaking Co. When he died yesterday the hospital, following its usual custom, removed the Kurru company to send for the body.

Soon after the body was removed to the Kurru establishment, Kasay, accompanied by the father of the boy, Rakoska, told Kurru that he wished to have Kasay conduct the funeral, and Kasay had the body removed to the Degan-Doussard Undertaking Co.'s funeral rooms. Kasay paid Kurru a customary fee of \$5 for the work he had done. Soon after the body was sent to the Degan-Doussard rooms, a representative of the Walsh Undertaking Co. sent for it. Walsh said he had an order from the father.

Kasay refused to give up the body. He had ordered a \$34 coffin he said, and had paid out an additional \$8. He said he intended to hold the body until he was paid.

This morning Rakoska went to the Degan-Doussard establishment and told Kasay that he had changed his mind, and that he wanted Walsh to conduct the funeral. When Kasay refused to surrender the body, Rakoska sued out a writ of replevin in Justice Boyne's court. A constable was sent to take possession of the body, and an ambulance from the Walsh establishment was waiting when he arrived. The body was removed to Walsh's and Kasay went to consult his lawyer relative to filing a suit against Rakoska.

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UNITED RAILWAYS IS DENIED A NEW MILL TAX HEARING

Missouri Supreme Court Refuses to Permit Motion to Be Filed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court of Missouri in banc today denied finally the United Railways Co.'s motion in which the company asked permission to file a motion for a rehearing in the mill tax case.

In an opinion handed down Dec. 19 the Supreme Court decided that the United Railways Co. must pay the mill per passenger tax levied under a St. Louis city ordinance.

Under the law the company had 10 days in which to file a motion for a rehearing, but this motion was not filed until Dec. 31, 12 days after the decision. The Supreme Court refused to entertain the motion on the ground that it had been filed too late.

The company then filed another motion asking for it to be permitted to file a motion for a rehearing.

Today's decision, denying the right to file a motion for a rehearing was voted by Justices Woodson, Walker, Brown and Farris. Justices Graves and Bond dissented and Justice Blair did not sit.

No written opinion was handed down with the decision.

The mandate will be handed down and become effective in 10 days. This will give an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as the company's only recourse.

As the United States Supreme Court already has ruled against the United Railways Co. on the merits of the mill tax case any further appeal to that court must be based on a constitutional point.

THAW ARRANGED, MOTION MADE FOR NEW SANITY TEST

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A motion to have Harry K. Thaw sent to Bellevue Hospital so that it might be determined whether he is sane was made today by Thaw's attorneys at his arraignment in the Supreme Court here on a charge of conspiring with others in effecting his escape from the Matteawan Asylum in August, 1912.

Justice Davis announced that Thaw would be arraigned next Wednesday, when a decision on the motion will be made.

Thaw made his appearance in court accompanied by two prison warders who remained standing while the attorneys discussed the motions and occasionally his face would light up with a smile of recognition for men at the press table or among court attendants.

No attempt was made to obtain Thaw's release on bail. He was remanded to the Tombs Prison to remain in solitary confinement until Davis should announce his decision.

Klugents "Blue Birds"

Blue Bird No. 22,225—Tuesday Only.

25¢ Kindergarten Cloth, 18c

White or colored ground, 32 inches wide, light, medium or dark shades.

Blue Bird No. 22,224—Tuesday Only.

49c Banzai Silk, 35c

Half silk fabric, 36 inches wide, plain colors.

Blue Bird No. 22,206—Tuesday Only.

\$1.75 French Gabardine, \$1.20

52c Gabardine, \$1.00

Imported Irish point Curtains, ap-

plied on English bobbinet.

Blue Bird No. 22,223—Tuesday Only.

People Subject to Constipation

The wear of years impairs the action of the bowels. With advancing age people are disposed to restricted activity and exercise, which is responsible for the constipated condition of most old folks. The digestive organs are more sensitive to the demands made upon them and rebel more quickly.

A mild, effective remedy for constipation, and one that is especially suited to the needs of elderly people, women and children, is the combination of simple laxative herbs with peptin that is sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peptin. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 452 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

Continued From Preceding Page.

States when it was a belligerent. The Government therefore cannot consistently protest against the application of rules which it has followed in the past, unless they have not been practiced as heretofore.

"(5) **Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British lists of absolute contraband.**

"The United States has now under consideration the question of the right of a belligerent to include 'copper unruh' in its list of absolute contraband instead of in its list of conditional contraband. As the Government of the United States has in the past placed 'all articles from which ammunition is manufactured' in its contraband list and has declared copper to be among such materials, it necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject.

"Moreover, there is no instance, of

the United States acquiescing in Great Britain's seizure of copper shipments. In every case, in which it has been done, vigorous representations have been made to the British Government and the representatives of the United States have pressed for the release of the shipments.

"(6) **Submission without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British lists of absolute contraband.**

"The fact that the commerce of the United States is interrupted by Great Britain is consequent upon the superiority of her navy on the high seas. History shows that whenever a country has possessed that superiority, our trade has been interrupted and that few articles essential to the prosecution of the war have been allowed to reach its enemy from this country. The Department's recent note to the British Government, which has been made public, in regard to detentions and seizures of American vessels and cargoes, is a complete answer to this complaint.

"Certain other complaints appear aimed at the loss of profit in trade, which must include, at least in part, the contraband with Germany; while other complaints demand the prohibition of trade in contraband, which appears to refer to trade with the allies.

"(7) **Submission without protest to interference with trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off all supplies from Germany and Austria.**

"As no American vessel, so far as known, has attempted to carry conditional contraband to Germany or Austria-Hungary, no ground of complaint has arisen out of seizure or confiscation of a Great Britain of an American vessel within a belligerent destination. Until this case arises, the Government has taken no action upon it, criticism is premature and unwarranted. The United States, in its note of Dec. 23 to the British Government, strongly contended for the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent forces.

"(8) **Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, etc.**

"Petrol and other petroleum products have been proclaimed by Great Britain as contraband of war. In view of the absolute necessity of such products to the use of submarines, aeroplanes and motors, the United States Government has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband. Military operations today are largely a question of motive power through mechanical devices. It is therefore difficult to argue successfully against the inclusion of petroleum among the articles of contraband. As to the detention of cargoes of petroleum going to neutral countries, this Government has thus far successfully obtained the release, in every case of seizure which has been brought to its attention.

"Great Britain and France have placed rubber on the absolute contraband list and leather on the conditional contraband list. Rubber is extensively used in the manufacture and operation of motors and, like petrol, is regarded by some authorities as essential to motive power today. Leather is even more widely used in cavalry and infantry equipment. It is understood that both rubber and leather, together with wool, have been embargoed by most of the belligerent countries. It will be recalled that the United States had in the past exercised the right of embargo on exports of any commodity which might aid the enemy cause.

"(9) **The United States has not interfered with the sale of Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict.**

"There is no power in the executive to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents. The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by International law or by municipal statute. It has never been the policy of this Government to prevent the shipment of arms or ammunition into belligerent territory except in the case of neighboring American republics and those in whose civil strife it is involved. Even of this extent, the belligerents in the present conflict, when they were neutrals, have never, so far as the records disclose, limited the sale of munitions of war. It is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war, in the recent Balkan wars, to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation.

"It may be added that on Dec. 15 last the German Ambassador, by direction of his Government, presented a copy of a memorandum of the Imperial German Government, which, among other things, set forth the attitude of that Government toward traffic in contraband of war by citizens of neutral countries.

The Imperial Government stated that "under the general principles of international law, exception can be taken in neutral states letters will be sent to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory, and that the adversaries of Germany in the present war are, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, authorized to 'draw on the United States contraband of war and especially arms worth billions of marks.'"

These principles, as the Ambassador stated, have been accepted by the United States from the statement issued by the Department of State on Oct. 15 last, entitled "Neutrality and Trade in Contraband." Acting in conformity with the propositions there set forth, the United States itself has not, so far as possible, limited its influence toward equal treatment for all belligerents in the matter of purchasing arms and ammunition of private persons in the United States.

"(10) **The United States has not suppressed the sale of dum-dum bullets to Great Britain.**

"On Dec. 5 last the German Ambassador addressed a note to the department, stating that the British Government had ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. 20,000 'riot guns' model 1887, and 50,000,000 'buckshot cartridges' for use in such guns. The department replied that it saw a published statement of the Winchester company, the correctness of which the company has con-

Garland's Choice-of-House Sale

WINTER SUITS—WINTER COATS— WINTER DRESSES

Every remaining garment from the season just past—whether the price was \$15.00, \$19.95, \$25.00 or \$45.00. Come Tuesday, and take your unrestricted choice

FOR
\$10

This is easily the biggest bargain event in high-class apparel we have ever announced.

TEN DOLLARS for choice of garments worth to \$45. Tailored and Novelty Suits, Street and Theater Coats, Evening Wraps, Evening Gowns, Afternoon and Street Dresses, Dancing and Party Frocks—embracing every Winter garment in the house from \$45.00 down to \$15.00—none worth under \$15.00. All go at one price, \$10.00.

350 New Spring Garments Included New Suits—New Dresses—New Coats

In order to make it a value-giving event incomparable, and knowing that many women would prefer to put their money in a new Spring garment, if there was a price inducement worth while, we have taken from our best selling lines 200 new Spring Dresses, 75 new Spring Suits and 75 new Spring Coats—in a splendid assortment of styles and materials and a full range of sizes, garments that sell for \$15.00, \$16.75 and \$19.95, and will sell for the one day at the same price as the Winter garments.

\$10

Sale at 8:30 Tuesday. Suits, Dresses and Gowns on 3d floor. Coats and Wraps on 4th floor.

THOMAS W. GARLAND.

409-11-13 Broadway

Keep Young while growing Old—

AFTER all, youth is often more a matter of nerves than of years. You see that proven almost every day—this man of thirty, nerves wrecked and old before his time—that man, sixty but bright-eyed, sprightly because he kept his nerves youthful.

It is in this care of the nerves that Sanatogen is of such signal service. For to the hungry nerves, impoverished by overdrifts, illness, worries and neglect, Sanatogen brings just the foods they must have for speedy restoration to health—pure albumen and organic phosphorus in easily taken-up form.

And by thus nourishing the weakened nerve-cells and tissues, Sanatogen helps bring back the ease of digestion, the restful slumber and the vigorous health of youth.

And you—if the enthusiastic letters of 21,000 physicians and the grateful praise of scores of noted people—if that testimony means anything—you will not long delay giving Sanatogen its opportunity to help you.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes from \$1.00 up.

Col. Henry Watterson
The famous editor writes: "I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen and have been greatly impressed by its value. I have recommended it to many friends and have no doubt it will greatly improve my sleep. It is a great help to me."

John Burroughs
The distinguished naturalist and author writes: "I have had great pleasure in using Sanatogen. It has greatly improved my sleep. It is a great help to me."

Elbert Hubbard
The shrewd philosopher and author writes: "I have had great pleasure in using Sanatogen. It has greatly improved my sleep. It is a great help to me."

Sanatogen
Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes from \$1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1912

Send

for

Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 32-N Irving Pl., New York

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 32-N Irving Pl., New York

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STIX, BAER & FULLER D.G. CO GRAND-LEADER

Entire Block—Sixth, Washington, Seventh and Lucas

Reductions of 50% in Many Instances Before Inventory

This Store's February Furniture Sale

Will begin next Monday, and will present many a surprise in the way of new styles, greater selection and splendid values.

We Will Inaugurate

Three Days of
Inspection
Beginning Next
Thursday

Prior to the sale, for those who wish to go leisurely through the February Sale stocks and make accurate comparisons, etc.

Half-Price Sale of Notions

5c So-no-Mor Dress Fasteners, dozen, 2½c

10c Hair Nets, all shades of brown, each, 5c

5c Hair Nets, all shades of brown, each, 3½c

Safety Pins, Wire Hairpins, Dressmaker Pins and Collar Supporters—regularly 2½c to 5c—at, each, 1c

(Main Floor.)

Sporting Goods

Roller Skates, \$1

Ball-bearing Roller Skates, of regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades—special at \$1 pair

Ice Skates, Half Price

Men's and women's high-grade Ice Skates at just half their regular prices.

Exercisers, Half Price

Whitely Exercisers, in heavy, medium and light, at half usual prices.

\$1.50 Gym Shoes, \$1

In Oxford style, with good cloth uppers and elk soles.

(Second Floor.)

Hair Goods at Half Price

The Hair Dressing Parlors offer all first quality Hair Goods at 50% discount from regular prices.

Also extraordinary reductions on imported Powders and Cosmetics.

(Third Floor.)

Red Letter Day Sales in the Basement!

19c Jap Silks

Solid colored Jap Silks, with fancy woven designs—special Tuesday 12½c

at the yard, (Basement.)

\$5 Fur Sets, \$1.98

French Coney Sets, in black and brown, shawl-shaped scarfs, with silk ornaments and muff to match.

Continued From Previous Page.

armed to the department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sales of such material to the British Government, or to any other Government engaged in the present war. The Ambassador further called attention to information the accuracy of which is not to be doubted, that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with "mushroom" bullets had been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. for the armament of the English army. In reply, the department referred to the letter of Dec. 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. of New York to the Ambassador, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by the Ambassador in regard to the sales by that company of soft-nosed bullets. From this letter,

a copy of which was sent to the department by the company, it appears that, instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 17,000 were manufactured and 10,000 were sold.

"The letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft-nosed bullet than has been manufactured theretofore; and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifles of any foreign Powers. The company adds that its statements could be substantiated and that it is ready to give the Ambassador any evidence that he may require on these points. The department further stated that it was also in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold, and that from this list it appears that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 20 to 200, and one lot each of 3000, 4000 and 5000. Of these only 900 were to

British North America and 100 to British East Africa.

"The department added that, if this or any other company is manufacturing and selling for the use of the contending armies in Europe cartridges, whose use would contravene the Hague conventions, the department would be glad to be furnished with this evidence and that the Ambassador would, in case any American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic, use his influence to prevent so far as possible sales of such ammunition to the Powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this Government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

"The substance of both the Ambassador's note and the department's reply have appeared in the press.

"The department has received no other complaints of alleged sales of dum-dum bullets by American citizens to belligerent Governments.

"(11) British warships are permitted to lie off American ports and intercept neutral vessels.

"The complaint is unjustified from the fact that representations were made to the British Government that the presence of war vessels in the vicinity of New York harbor was offensive to this Government and a similar complaint was made to the Japanese Government as to one of its cruisers in the vicinity of the port of Honolulu. In both cases the warships were withdrawn.

"It will be recalled that in 1898 the department made the decision that captures made by its vessels after hovering about neutral ports would not be regarded as valid. In the Franco-Prussian war President Grant issued a proclamation warning belligerent warships against hovering in the vicinity of American ports for purposes of observation or hostile acts. The same policy has been maintained in the present war and in all of the recent proclamations of neutrality the President states that such practice by belligerent warships is "unfriendly and offensive."

"(12) Great Britain and her allies are allowed without protest

to disregard American citizenship papers and passports.

"American citizenship papers have been disregarded in a comparatively few instances by Great Britain, but the same is true of all the belligerents. Bearers of American passports have been arrested in all the countries at war; in every case of apparent illegal arrest the United States Government has entered vigorous protest with request of release. The Department does not know of any cases, except one or two, which are still under investigation, in which naturalized Germans have not been released upon representations by the Government. There have, however, even come to the Department's notice, authentic cases in which American passports have been fraudulently obtained and used by certain German subjects.

"The Department of Justice has recently apprehended at least four persons of German nationality who, it is alleged, obtained American passports under pretense of being American citizens and for the purpose of returning to Germany without molestation by her enemies during the voyage. There are indications that a systematic plan had been devised to obtain American passports through fraud for the purpose of securing safe passage for German officers and reservists desiring to return to Germany. Such fraudulent use of passports by Germans themselves can have no other effect than to cast suspicion upon American passports in general. New regulations, however, requiring, among other things, the attaching of a photograph of the bearer to his passport, under the seal of the Department of State and the vigilance of the Department of Justice will doubtless prevent further misuse of American passports.

"(13) Change of policy in regard to loans to belligerents.

"Loans made in this country were disapproved because inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality. There is a clearly defined difference between a war loan and the purchase of arms and ammunition. THE POLICY OF DISAPPROVING OF WAR LOANS AFFECTS ALL GOVERNMENTS ALIKE, SO THAT THE DISAPPROVAL IS NOT AN UNNEUTRAL ACT. The case is entirely different in the matter of arms and ammunition because prohibition of export not only might not, but in this case would not, operate equally upon the nations at war. Then, too, the reason given for the disapproval of war loans is sale of arms and ammunition. The taking of money out of the United States during such a war as this might seriously embarrass the Government in case it comes to borrow money, and it might also seriously impair this nation's ability to assist the neutral nations which, though not participants in the war, are compelled to bear a heavy burden on account of the war, and again, a war loan, if offered for popular subscription in the United States would be taken up chiefly by those who are in sympathy with the belligerents seeking the loan. The result would be that great numbers of the American people might become more earnest partisans, having material interest in the success of the belligerents whose bonds they hold. These purchasers would not be confined to a few persons and spread generally throughout the country, so that the people would be divided into groups of partisans, which would result in intense bitterness and might cause an undesirable, if not a serious, situation.

"On the other hand, contracts for and sales of contraband are mere matters of trade. The manufacturer, unless particularly sentimental, would sell to one belligerent as readily as he would to another. No general spirit of partisanship is aroused—no sympathies excited. The whole transaction is merely a matter of business.

"This Government has not been advised that any general loans have been made by any foreign Government in this country since the President expressed his wish that loans of this character should not be made.

"(14) Submission to arrest of native born Americans on neutral ports and their confinement in England and France.

"The German charge as to the arrest of American-born citizens on board neutral vessels and on British, the ignoring of their passports, and their confinement in jail, requires evidence to support it. That there have been cases of injustice of this sort is unquestionably true, but Americans in Germany have suffered in this way as Americans have in Great Britain. This Government has considered that the majority of these cases resulted from over zealousness on the part of the subordinate officials in both countries. Every case which has been brought to the attention of the Department of State has been properly investigated and if the facts warranted a demand for release has been made.

"(15) Indifference to confinement of non-combatants in detention camps in England and France.

"As to the detention of non-combatants, confined in concentration camps, all the belligerents, with perhaps the exception of Servia and Russia, have made similar complaints and those for whom this Government is acting, have asked investigations, while representatives of this Government have made representations. Their reports have shown that the treatment of prisoners is generally good as possible under the conditions in all countries, and that there is no more reason to say that they are mistreated in one country than in another country, or that this Government has manifested an indifference in the matter. As this department's investigations seemed to develop bitterness between the countries, the department on Nov. 20 sent a circular of instruction to its representatives not to undertake further investigation of concentration camps.

"But at the special request of the German Government Mr. Jackson, former American Minister at Bucharest, now attached to the American embassy in Berlin, made an investigation of the prison camps in England. In addition to the investigations already made, the department has consented to dispatch Mr. Jackson on this important mission.

"(16) Failure to prevent transhipment of British troops and war materials across the territory of the United States.

"The Department has had no specific case of the passage of convoys or troops across American territory brought to its notice. There have been rumors to this effect, but no actual facts have been presented. The transhipment of reservists of all belligerents who have requested the privilege

Continued on Next Page.

Note the sleek, well-groomed condition of these cows as Callie and Model Dairy Farm.

EVEN if you had your own cow you couldn't be so sure of getting absolutely pure and wholesome milk as you are when you buy Union Dairy Certified Milk.

While you are thinking about our Certified Milk, do not overlook our pure general "family" milk and cream—in bottles. Large quantities of pure, fresh cream and the deep cream line in the bottle. Compare it with others—and see.

A Telephone Call will start Union Dairy Company service at your home. Wagons everywhere—in charge of intelligent and courteous drivers.

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Any Suit in the House

Whether Priced
\$20.00 or Up to \$40.00 \$8.75

None Reserved
Your Choice, Tomorrow

Tomorrow, Tuesday, your unrestricted choice of any suit in any of the Bedell Smart Fashion Shop—\$8.75. In defiance of previous prices and regardless of supreme merited value, every suit is reduced to this one uniformly low price. Nothing is reserved—select from hundreds—any suit \$8.75.

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\$35	Broadcloth Suits	\$8.75
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\$40	Gabardine Suits	\$8.75
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\$37.50	Duvetyne Cheviot Suits	\$8.75
\$32.50	Corded Serge Suits	\$8.75
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The inimitable beauty of these suits strikes the highest note of artistic tailoring—every garment stands alone in its perfection of individual costuming—revealing the richness of fabric—the painstaking expertness that has been lavished upon them. Many show advance Spring effects—all are worth every bit of their original prices. Your unrestricted choice tomorrow, \$8.75.

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Convenient day and night departures—Winter Tourist Excursion fares—very low Home-seekers' Excursion fares. Information at Ticket Office, 719 Olive Street. P. N. Westerman, A. G. P. A. T. J. Connel, D. P. A.



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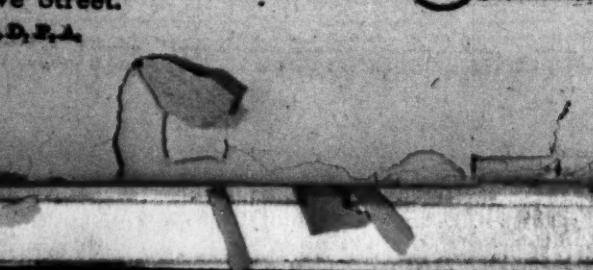
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Come to Vandervoort's for Victor Records and Victrolas 6th Floor.



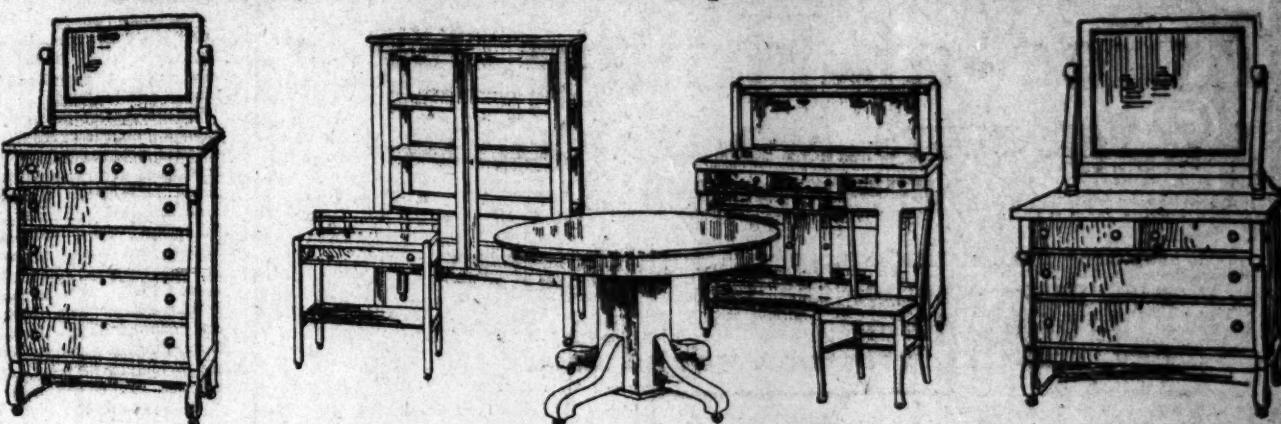
Briggs-Vandervoort-Barney
OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH
The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price

The Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale Is in Progress and Brings Enthusiastic Crowds

Our splendid stocks embrace exactly the goods that thousands of people need right now, and the tremendous price-reductions not only save money for those who want the things for immediate use, but make it splendidly worth while to supply the goods needed for months to come.

Many of the bargains announced yesterday will be here again tomorrow, and the following besides:

Read This List of Furniture Pieces in the Pre-Inventory Sale and You Will See the Importance of Buying Now



Preparatory to taking inventory, we have assembled all odd pieces and small lots of furniture and shall offer them, while they last, at prices that, in every instance, represent a decided economy. Every housekeeper, every newly married couple, everyone who is interested in new furnishings, or the refurnishing of the home, will be delighted to find furniture of such excellence marked at such low prices.

Naturally the best selections may be had tomorrow, on account of the fact that many odd pieces will doubtless sell quickly. No one who has furniture to buy during the coming season can afford to miss the opportunities which we shall present during this Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale.

Odd Pieces of Bedroom Furniture in This Clearance Sale

Description	Value	Sale Price	Description	Value	Sale Price
Fumed Oak Sideboards	\$62.50	\$51.00	Mahogany Four-poster Beds, any size	\$55.00	\$39.75
Fumed or Early English Oak Sideboard	39.00	29.00	Mahogany 4-poster Beds, any size	\$56.00	\$38.00
Fumed or Early English Oak Sideboard	37.50	24.75	Mahogany-finished 4-poster Beds, any size	\$38.50	\$24.00
Fumed Oak China Cabinet and Buffet	40.00	28.75	Satin-finished, full-size Bed	\$40.00	\$25.00
Fumed or Early English Oak China Cabinet	27.50	18.00	Mahogany three-quarter Bed, cane in head and foot, Empire design	\$4.00	\$30.00
Fumed or Early English Oak China Cabinet	27.50	14.50	Mahogany Princess Dresser, oval mirror	\$40.00	\$29.00
Golden Oak China Cabinet	30.00	25.50	Mahogany Princess Dresser, shaped mirror	\$25.00	\$24.00
Fumed, Early English or Golden Oak Extension Table, 54-inch top	24.00	16.75	Mahogany three-wing Dressing Table	\$42.00	\$31.50
Fumed, Early English or Golden Oak Extension Table, 54-inch top	32.50	24.50	Mahogany three-wing Dressing Table	\$32.50	\$25.00
Fumed, Early English or Golden Oak Extension Table, 54-inch top	35.00	27.50	Many others, of finer quality, at low prices.		
Fumed Oak, Early English or Golden Oak Dining Chairs, with genuine leather slip-seats and box-frames	4.00	3.00	Antique Mahogany Dresser, Adam design	\$4.50	\$44.50
Fumed Oak or Early English Oak Dining Chairs	3.50	2.75	Antique Mahogany Chiffonier to match	\$52.00	\$43.00
Fumed or Early English Oak Serving Tables	10.50	6.75	Odd Mahogany Colonial Dresser, large size	\$55.00	\$44.00

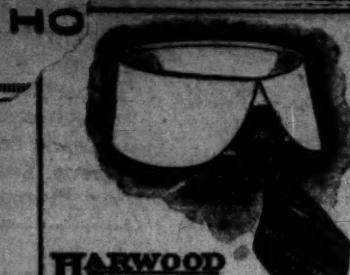
Other Serving Tables, \$6.75 to \$35.00

Preparation to taking inventory, we have assembled all odd pieces and small lots of furniture and shall offer them, while they last, at prices that, in every instance, represent a decided economy. Every housekeeper, every newly married couple, everyone who is interested in new furnishings, or the refurnishing of the home, will be delighted to find furniture of such excellence marked at such low prices.

It is impossible to print a list of the furniture here.

Anything that we might say could not possibly represent the fine things we are showing on our furniture floors, the value of which you can only appreciate by coming personally to see the furniture.

Oak Dining-Room Furniture Offered in This Clearance Sale



Continued From Preceding Page.

has been permitted on condition that they travel as individuals and not as organized, uniformed or armed bodies. The German embassy has advised the department that it would not be safe to avail itself of the privilege, but Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, did so.

"Only one case raising the question of the transit of war material owned by a belligerent across United States territory has come to the department's notice. This was a request on the part of the Canadian Government for permission to ship equipment across Alaska to the sea. The request was refused.

"(17) Treatment and final internment of German S. S. Geier and the Collier Locks at Honolulu.

"The Geier entered Honolulu on Oct. 15 in an unsatisfactory condition. The commanding officer reported the

necessity of extensive repairs, which

would require an indefinite period for completion. The vessel was allowed the generous period of three weeks to Nov. 7 to make repairs and leave the port, or failing to do so, to be interned. A longer period would have been contrary to international practice, which does not permit a vessel to remain for a long time in a neutral port for the purpose of repairing a generally run-down condition due to long sea service. Soon after the German cruiser arrived at Honolulu a Japanese cruiser appeared off the port and the commander of the Geier chose to intern the vessel rather than to depart from the harbor.

"Shortly after the Geier entered the port of Honolulu the steamer Locks appeared. It was found that this vessel had delivered coal to the Geier en route and had accompanied her toward Hawaii. As she had thus constituted herself a tender or collier to the Geier she was accorded the same treatment and interned on Nov. 7.

"(18) Unfairness to Germany in rules relative to coaling of warships in Panama Canal zone.

"By proclamation of Nov. 13, 1914, certain specific restrictions were placed on coaling of warships in their tenders or colliers in the canal zone. These regulations were framed through the collaboration of the State, Navy and War departments and without any explicit reference to favoritism to the belligerents. Before these regulations were proclaimed war vessels could procure coal of the Panama Railway in the zone ports, but no belligerent vessels are known to have done so. Under the proclamation fuel may be taken on by belligerent warships only with the consent of the canal authorities and in such amounts as will enable them to reach the nearest possible neutral port; and the amount so taken shall be deducted from the amount procurable in United States ports within three months thereafter. Now it is charged that the United States has shown partiality, because Great Britain and France appear to have colonies in the near vicinity where their ships may come, while Germany has no such coaling facilities. This, it is intimated, the United States should balance in the inequalities of geographical position by refusal to allow any warships of belligerents to sail in the canal until the war is over. As no German warship has sought to obtain coal in the canal zone, the charge of discrimination rests upon a people which, during several months of warfare, has failed to materialize.

"(19) Failure to protest against the modifications of the Declaration of London by the British Government.

"The German Foreign Office presented to the diplomats in Berlin a memorandum dated Oct. 10, calling attention to violations of, and changes in, the Declaration of London by the British Government and inquiring as to the attitude of the United States toward such action on the part of the allies. The substance of the memorandum was forthwith telegraphed to the department on Oct. 21 and replied to shortly thereafter to the effect that the United States had withdrawn its suggestion, made early in the war, that, for the sake of uniformity, the Declaration of London should be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare during the present war, owing to the unwillingness of the belligerents to accept the declaration without changes and modification and that thenceforth the United States would insist that the rights of the United States and its citizens in the war should be governed by the existing rules of international law.

"As this Government is not now interested in the adoption of the Declaration of London by the belligerents the modifications of the belligerents in that code of naval warfare are of no concern to us except as they adversely affect the rights of the United States and those of its citizens as defined by international law. It is so far as these rights have been infringed, the department has made every effort to obtain redress for the losses sustained.

"(20) General unfriendly attitude of Government toward Germany and Austria.

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching any enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this Government in the performance of its neutrality, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference between relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists. It would be an unnatural act, an act of partiality on the part of this Government, to adopt such a policy if the executive had the power to do so. If Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country, it is not because of that fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the allies.

"Many physicians claim that an herbal medicine containing no minerals or opiates has the most healing influence. An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention the St. Louis Daily Post-Dispatch.

The markets of this country are not equal to all the world, to every nation, being great or neutral.

The foregoing categorical replies to specific complaints are sufficient to answer to the charge of unfriendliness to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"I am my dear Senator very sincerely yours, W. J. BRYAN.

"ACTOIDS" ACT ACTIVELY. For Bowel and Liver Troubles.

50c. for 15c. 10c. for 15c.

5c. for 15c. 10c. for 15c.

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Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

POST-DISPATCH

Circulation
Full Year of 1914:DAILY SUNDAY
(Without Sunday)
176,190 313,826

Biggest West of the Mississippi

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Fifty Years of Church Journalism.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In the near approach of his fifty years service in church journalism, as editor of the Western Watchman, I want to say a few words in appreciation of Rev. Father D. S. Phelan.

I have known him for more than a quarter of a century. Devout, unostentatious, the very ideal of sanctity, a writer of marked ability and a priest of original thought, his work in the dual capacity of preacher and editor has attracted international attention. Father Phelan is known as well at the church and courts of Europe, as he is in St. Louis and the Western Watchman has a world-wide reputation. The thought that has inspired his editorial expressions seems to me to be the underlying principle that has given life and comprehension on important subjects to all the Catholic thinkers and writers of the country.

The Western Watchman is recognized in Catholic newspaperdom as the peer of any in the United States and has done something that no other Catholic newspaper has. It has reached the heart and mind of the intelligent after this the church of St. Peter. At no time has the Western Watchman been indefinite in its policies toward the Catholic Church or its people. Father Phelan has always written and said what he believed was just for the Church and the people in communion with Rome. And his belief has always touched the real spirit of the laity. His work as a priest and editor has not only been missionary in its character, but has been compellingly convincing.

FRANK R. BIGNET.

Odor of Sanctity.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
"If Mother Eddy rises before the resurrection, I will eat a polecat for supper and wash it down with whisky," says Billy Sunday. I doubt not that Billy is capable of a polecat meal, but when he is cowering around after his spirit has left his body he may not be in a condition to assimilate his food.

JEEMS MUNDAY.

Panama R. E. Management.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In your issue of today I read with a great deal of interest Mr. J. J. Hill's speech on "Freedom of Our Trade." As to his opposition to the ship bill I am not surprised, but I am surprised at what he says about the Government management of the Panama Railway. Mr. Hill knows better than to make such a ridiculous comparison. He says "the average length of haul was 20 miles. There is, therefore, little but through business. But the rate on the Panama line was 5.45 cents per ton per mile, as against 7.56¢ of a cent for all the railways of the United States." Isn't that awful? Too bad! Too bad! Poor management. Mr. Goethals must be an awful spendthrift to get such poor results. We ought to get one of Mr. Hill's 275,000 per annum men to manage the road. He could do it for less than one-fourth what it cost the Government (if you believe what Mr. Hill says). But what are the facts? Everybody knows that it costs more to operate a short line. Here is a good comparison. The cost per ton per mile from the Belleville district to East St. Louis is 2.50 cents per ton per mile, and to St. Louis it is 4.25 cents per ton per mile, and it costs nothing to load or unload. This refers to coal. If the United States operated all the railways in the United States the rate per ton per mile would be about .633¢ cents per ton per mile instead of 7.56¢ of a cent under the management of the railroads by private ownership. Yours for the

SHIP BILL.

"Real Neutrality Through War."

Every American ship is American territory; therefore as soon as any foreign power sets foot on an American ship, it is invading American territory and violating American neutrality. If Secretary Bryan and President Wilson have not enough backbone to demand that England let our commerce alone, then they should both resign from office, for as long as England interferes with our commerce, business conditions will not improve and the cost of living will rise. There are more people in want in this country than in Belgium. Charity begins at home. Improve conditions at home, then we can help Belgium.

There should be an embargo on wheat. I think England has made a fool of us long enough. I note England has refused safe voyage for the American ship Dacia, another slap in our face. Are we going to allow the American flag to be trampled on forever? If necessary send a convoy with the Dacia and all future ships. Secretary Bryan should demand the immediate surrender of all American ships and cargoes England has captured to date and immediate reimbursement for delays of same. If another is stopped, war should be declared on England.

REAL NEUTRALITY.

FUTILE FILIBUSTERING.

This is the thirty-ninth day before the end of the session. With the appropriation bills having the right of way, the combination of big business and politics which is opposing the ship purchase bill boldly declared the other day that its object was the acquisition of the great German liners now tied up in American ports. Although he had no authority for the assertion, he has been quoted with bitterness in London already, and no doubt many of our own people, having faith in his candor, have been misled by him.

But the caucus Saturday night which adjusted differences among administration supporters removed much of the incentive for filibustering. Big business wants the bill defeated because it interferes with plans of private ship interests, more especially private ship building interests. Politics, which has been enabled to rely on Democratic help in the past, wants the bill defeated because it interferes with plans for shattering Mr. Wilson's prestige. They had confidently counted on breaking the President's power and influence under the favorable circumstances of the short session of Congress limited in time and congested with public business.

But why should standpat Senators impose on themselves the vast labor of continuous sessions and the preparation and delivery of individual 10 and 12 hour speeches when 52 members stand ready to support the bill any time it can be forced to vote, whereas not more than 44 can be held in opposition? Why should they put themselves to the inconvenience of coming back to a special session likely to be prolonged into the hot months of Washington when the Democratic differences which they thought gave them their opportunity have been composed?

To be sure, it will not be the same Congress that will have to come back, if summoned. The new Sixty-fourth Congress begins its life on March 4. But it will include most of those who are engineering pestiferous antagonism to the measure. And the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress will have more Democratic members and more loyal supporters of the administration than the Sixty-third Congress.

same time give life to our commerce proceed from tyrannous or grossly partisan motives.

To awaken prejudice in the United States and Europe against the ship-purchase bill, Mr. Lodge boldly declared the other day that its object was the acquisition of the great German liners now tied up in American ports. Although he had no authority for the assertion, he has been quoted with bitterness in London already, and no doubt many of our own people, having faith in his candor, have been misled by him.

Even more dangerous are the appeals to passion and prejudice by German sympathizers like Representatives Bartholdt and Voelmer, Ex-Secretary Nagel and others who want us to discriminate against the allies and drop diplomacy for the bully's gun in the seas.

Everywhere on earth except in the United States the horrors and the perils of this gigantic war have silenced partisans, demagogues and agitators. Here they are in full cry.

This copperheadism worse than that we have ever known in the past, for it is international in its scope. Its success in this country cannot fail to increase enormously the difficulties of maintaining neutrality. Its triumph abroad will be signaled by nothing less than our entrance into the war which now is devastating half of Christendom.

PASS THE NEW JUSTICE COURTS BILL.

In Friday's Post-Dispatch State Representative Robertson explained the provisions of a bill now before the House at Jefferson City, the object of which is a reformation of the Justice of the Peace Courts in line with the Municipal Courts bill, which embodied an ideal system for St. Louis, but which the Legislature has twice refused to pass.

As in the case of the Municipal Courts bill, the opposition to the Robertson bill comes from the ward politicians of St. Louis, who see in it a menace to the practice of rewarding political workers with jobs as Justices and Constables, regardless of fitness or training. The Municipal Courts bill, drawn up by the Bar Association and defeated at the last session of the Legislature, would have brought St. Louis up to date in the matter of courts with simple, cheap and expeditious methods for the service of the people. This Justice Courts bill contains most of the improvements embodied in the Municipal Courts bill and is the next best thing to it. For that very reason it has the combined opposition of the spoilt politicians.

The present system of Justice Courts in St. Louis is a daily grist mill of incompetence. Its evils bear hardest on the poor and unfortunate. The tactics of the opposition to the Robertson bill in the House of Representatives are those of the politician, schemer and shyster. The bill is now in the Municipal Corporations Committee, under the eye of John J. Moroney, who represents the St. Louis element that desires to maintain the present rotten Justice Courts system. The House should insist that it be removed to the Committee on Justice of the Peace, where it belongs. And it should be favorably reported and passed at the earliest possible date.

DEFINING A NEW CRIME.

If a bill Councilman Protzmann has introduced by request passes the Municipal Assembly, St. Louis will be required to notify the police whenever they move their residence or business headquarters.

Failure to do so will constitute a new crime punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100.

The bill is not comprehensive enough. If we are to legislate for the convenience of bill collectors and others, why not legislate scientifically and effectively? The discovery of violations of the proposed law should not depend on fortuitous circumstances. Domiciliary visits by the police at regular intervals should be made obligatory to see that the law is being obeyed.

St. Louisans, to the vast benefit of van men and landlords with empty houses, move far too much, anyway. A permit system would deal with the deadbeat more painlessly. Under a police order to show cause why a change of residence should be permitted, with the burden of proof on the man who wants to move, capricious shifting in population could be ethusiasitically helping to pass it, instead of filibustering against it. One of their objections to it is that it will put a crimp in all plans for a revival of the subsidy steal while national sentiment, as a result of the war, is aroused to the importance of trade fleets under the American flag.

METRICAL EPIGRAM DISPROVED.

You may coat, you may sugar the bill as you will,

But the taint of a subsidy clings to it still.

This is what Welding Ring of New York told the National Foreign Trade Convention about the ship purchase bill. If there were any vestige of that taint, obstruction to the measure would vanish. All the old subsidy crowd would be ethusiasitically helping to pass it, instead of filibustering against it. One of their objections to it is that it will put a crimp in all plans for a revival of the subsidy steal while national sentiment, as a result of the war, is aroused to the importance of trade fleets under the American flag.

100,000,000 AMERICANS.

Reckoning by the increase rate between 1900 and 1910, the Census Bureau estimates that the United States will number 100,000,000 at 4 p. m. April 2. Reckoning by percentages, actuary McCoy of the Treasury finds that by Feb. 1 we shall have 100,108,000 people and that the hundred million mark will be passed by the 27th or 28th of January.

The Census Bureau method is conservative to a fault. The 1890-1900 increment in population was 18,372,000; in 1900-1910 it was nearly 16,000,000. Anyone reckoning the population in 1909 by simply adding nine-tenths of the growth in the previous decade would have got a result 2,000,000 too small. The Census Bureau's recent estimates of the population of cities is very low. The McCoy method is statistically correct.

Causes that accelerate and retard growth are balanced. Against the check to immigration in the past few months set the constant improvement in sanitary science and a lowered death rate. New York City is growing faster than ever before from natural causes; the same condition is noted in other great centers of population and must maintain the growth percentage practically unchanged.

Including Alaska, the continental United States covers a quarter of the land area of the New World. It is much the best quarter. None of it is tropical and comparatively little is polar. Of the other large countries of the continent only Argentina, Canada and possibly Chile have accurate census figures. A continent in the midst of which Col. Roosevelt discovered a River of Death nearly 1000 miles long cannot count its forest dwellers. All America outside of the United States cannot have more than 90,000,000; the number is doubtless smaller than that. In wealth, commerce and productiveness, the primacy of the United States is overwhelming.

AMERICAN COPPERHEADISM.

Secretary Bryan's reply to those who have criticized the administration's policy of neutrality is categorical and conclusive. It meets very patiently objections honestly made but due to misinformation. With equal candor and more force it answers troublesome questionings provoked by partisanship. The time may come when either he or the President will find it necessary to speak with much greater emphasis to people at home or abroad who are doing their best to involve us in war.

It is not difficult to understand the point of view of the various European belligerents. Englishmen and Frenchmen cannot see why we should want to carry on trade with Germany, and Germans, while admitting the legality of the traffic, nevertheless complain because we are supplying their enemies with arms and food.

Under conditions such as these there are two capital dangers. One is that in spite of international law to which we are adhering very scrupulously, public sentiment in the war zone may as a result of unwarranted assumptions of mischievous agitation be turned against us. In the desperation of those bearing the burdens of war reproaches soon become accusations, and accusations as between nations are never without menace and peril.

The other danger is that through some lack of firmness, occasioned by bullying abroad or by almost treasonable assaults upon the administration at home, there may be a failure by our Government in maintaining resolutely the rights of the American people.

Contributing materially to these dangers is the attitude of such Republicans as Senator Lodge, Senator Cummins and Representative Mann. In the extreme spirit of partisanship they do not hesitate to misrepresent the President as to spread broadcast the belief that measures properly adopted by him to protect our neutrality, and at the

same time give life to our commerce proceed from tyrannous or grossly partisan motives.



"CROWN OF THORNS."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

ARCTOMYS MONAX.

I.

Friends of a season somewhat mild—
Arctomys Monax, by your leave!

Here is one who has never lied
Any prediction to deceive.

Known as the groundhog are the seers,
Paid by the Government, were heard—

Prophet and reader of the years,
Arctomys Monax speaks a word.

II.

Arctomys Monax makes a point—
Who is so cruel as to scoff?

Now that the times are out of joint,
Could we not kindly let him off?

He is at heart a neutral, too,

Here where the fruits of peace obtain—
Here where the skies are soft and blue—

Arctomys Monax will explain.

III.

Say that his prophecy shall mean

Cheer for the Russian in his fur!

Say that the grass is soon to green,

And that the German's valor stirs!

Say that the ice, or that the snow,

Means an advantage anywhere—

Things that we else are not to know—

What is a neutral's duty there?

IV.

Friends of a fair and neutral state,

Earth is red, and the ocean deep,

Throns with the armaments of hate—

Arctomys Monax wants to sleep.

Arctomys cares him not a whit

Either for Turk or Romanoff,

Nor would he aid them with his wit—

Could we not kindly let him off?

V.

HIS LAST SUNDAY.

A minister in a small town, who probably had

the usual difficulty in getting his salary after he had worked hard for it. Just before making a change to another field, addressed his congregation as follows: "Dear friends, you don't love me because you don't pay my salary. You don't love one another because there are no weddings, and God doesn't want you because nobody does. Now, brethren, I have been appointed chaplain of the penitentiary in this state and this will be my last Sunday among you. I will preach from the text, 'To go to prepare a place for you' after which the choir will sing 'Meet Me There'."

—Calhoun County (Ill.) Republican.

Secretary Redfield can never be a popular dis-

putant in the debate on the shipping bill. He gets

down to facts too quickly.

Nice rotogravure weather, isn't it?

VI.

An Official Dispatch

Wherein the strategy of the "Army" outwits the strategy of the "Navy" in a siege to occupy a fair lady's heart.

By Annette Kittredge

FTER a social campaign of several months, after a siege of attention from every eligible officer, both military and naval, within a day's journey of "the Harbor," it was observed that the heretofore impenetrable fortress of Miss Mapleton's heart showed signs of weakening.

But, alas! every man cannot win, and it was finally reluctantly conceded that Miss Mapleton's favor shone on two men only—young Commanders Gay and Capt. Henderson. So the other forces, commanded by officers of greater or less degree, were quietly withdrawn to a point of vantage to watch the tactics of the two remaining besiegers. It was doubly interesting, as they represented the two branches of the service—it was the Army against the Navy.

The chances offered to each were equal, for while Commander Gay's duty aboard the dispatch boat *Walrus* had carried him away from the field of action, Capt. Henderson was as often detained at his post, the fortified island in the center of the harbor.

It was natural for Gay to have to run his boat over the island and carry back his rival (with others of the garrison) to the scene of strife. But it was no more sailing than for Henderson to be detained on the island, while he knew Gay was ashore and carrying on the siege undisturbed.

Thus were affairs when it was rumored that Miss Mapleton was going East. The rumor became a certainty, and the interest of the watchers became intense; the energy of the besieging parties redoubled.

Gay Accepts the Note.

INALLY, a week before Miss Mapleton's departure, and on a night when Henderson was detained on the island, Gay (gloating over the fact), called to find the house of Mapleton in much confusion, owing to the fact that Miss Mapleton's departure had been hastened, and she was to leave the following evening.

"Tomorrow night!" exclaimed Gay in gallant despair. "Oh, then, Miss Mapleton, won't you allow me the honor of giving you a dinner aboard the *Walrus* and taking you across the harbor to the station?"

"I think that would be charming; only I fear I must decline the first part," said Miss Mapleton. "You see, I have half accepted an invitation to dinner, and I can't very well get out of it."

"But if you should find that the half-accepted invitation for dinner does not materialize into a full one, may I have that pleasure as well as the trip across the bay?"

Miss Mapleton smiled in a peculiar fashion. "Yes, in that case I shall be delighted to accept." Then she held out a note to Gay.

"Wonder if it would be too much to ask you to drop this at the station on your first trip tomorrow? I'm afraid, if I send it by mail, it will arrive too late."

"It will give me the greatest pleasure, Miss Mapleton," and Gay said it in a tone of voice that implied a willingness to start the *Walrus* for the Pole that night if Miss Mapleton desired it.

As Gay threw his coat over a chair that night, the note—an innocent enough bit of paper—fell from his pocket, and as he picked it up, he read the address of Capt. Henderson.

Then did that innocent-looking note baffle his appearance, and baffle his disastrous work. His pale, meek face bore the name of Gay's hated rival, his heart contained a message for him—evil thought—undoubtedly about that dinner Miss Mapleton spoke of. Henderson's last chance! Thus spoke the note to Gay's jealous-trained mind. Except for his message, Henderson would probably remain unaware of Miss Mapleton's departure until too late. Mean, villainously mean thoughts did that note suggest to the infatuated Gay.

At last he slipped it back into his pocket, and turned out the light.

"Of course, I am absent-minded, and then again. I would never think of wearing that coat in the morning," murmured Gay, as he "turned in."

Still No Answer Came.

THE next morning found the besieged garrison rather uneasy, a state of mind not unnatural to a garrison that is about to capitulate, but not quite positive to which force. However, Miss Mapleton had (almost unknown to herself), decided that the Army should determine the terms of surrender. But it o'clock came, and there was no signal—no flag of truce from the enemy. Two o'clock—on, and the Army was still silent. At 2, Miss Mapleton began to realize how much she had longed for that message; and at 2, somewhat frightened at her own feelings, and determined to prove herself that she really did not care, she sent a note to Commander Gay stating that "she found with pleasure that she could accept his invitation for dinner." And the Navy beamed with delight.

The second and last trip of the *Walrus* was made to the island at 5, and Gay's outrageously hardened countenance never gave him a pang as he gazed at the blue-coated figure of Capt. Henderson on the wharf. The Captain had expected a note from Miss Mapleton setting the time for his dinner that evening, and no excuse that he made to himself could satisfactorily explain that young lady's silence. If Gay's heart could have been softened, the Captain's dejected attitude would have done it; but instead, the picture of the defeated foe seemed to inspire him with a fiendish cruelty, and waiting for the boat to get just out of reach, he called:

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When Housework Is Burdensome

when your nerves are excitable, and ambition is gone, you need medicinal food—not drugs or stimulants.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is rich in food value; it supplies the very elements to enliven the blood, strengthens the nervous system and restores the courage of health.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is not a patent medicine, but a pure, healthful, upbuilding food-tonic, free from alcohol or harmful drugs.

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SCOTT'S EMUL

Those Army and Navy Air Races Ought to Be Strictly on the "Up-and-Up"

CHINESE NINE MAY OPPOSE CONCORDIA IN CONTEST HERE

Arrangements With Pekin University Are Practically Closed.

MONGOLIANS PLAY WELL.

Americans Who Saw Celestials Last Year Surprised at Strength Shown.

Wah Kai Chang Elected Captain of Chicago U. Sophomore Track Team

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Wah Kai Chang, a Chinese, has been selected captain of the sophomores' track team at the University of Chicago. The sophomore track team, Chang who will compete in the dash events, is an enthusiastic athlete. He was awarded numerous medals in the freshman football eleven last fall.

That St. Louis will have an opportunity to see just how well Chinese can play the American national game of baseball is practically assured by the announcement of the director of athletics at Concordia Seminary that the nine representing the Pekin University of Pekin, China, have consented to play the local club here. Details of the engagement are now being concluded by the school authorities with Mat Strong, American representative of the Chinese.

Although the Chinese University nine has before toured the United States, meeting the various college teams, it has never stopped in St. Louis. The Mongolians are already scheduled to meet such teams as California U., U. of Southern California, Pennsylvania, Yale and Carlisle. The Chinese have made quite a name, which has been at the game, developed into excellent players. They are quick, good fielders and good thinkers. Their main weakness, it is said, is hitting.

Hard Schedule for Concordia.

The Concordia Seminary is completing about the best schedule of all the local collegiate teams. Besides the game with the Chinese U., St. Louis U., Washington and Christian Brothers' College have already been applied to for games. A series of three games will probably be arranged with each of the three local collegiate titles may be settled. Concordia will be the only local team to meet G. B. C.

When it was recently learned by the Concordia manager that the Kansas Argies were to meet Washington University here, the Argies were pleased, but a reply is expected during the first part of this week. Illinois University will also be asked for a date. The Concordia manager is anxious to make a southern trip and it is thought by the date that Coach George Huff will be willing to stop over and play the local game. The rest of the schedule will probably be filled with neighboring secondary collegiate teams and local nines of the various independent leagues, and the like.

Prospects for a winning nine are quite good with the winning ministers. A number of players of the 1914 team remain and the nine is likely to be quite likely looking. Concordia Seminary has six preparatory schools and parts its players from the nines representing the one, two, three and four and there on. Missouri teams have been thought good enough to gain a position professionally. We don't know that in all my years I have ever seen a 10-10 team that-and this includes all the conference elevens, too.

Here and there a man may pick up \$10 for battery work on Sunday, with some of the nines having an assumed name, but regular jobs for college players are comparatively rare.

Mr. Breuer's view is not altogether borne out by local baseball experts. Washington, C. B. C., St. Louis U. and even the high schools have contributed many players under assumed names, to teams of nearby professional and semi-professional leagues.

That New Hurdle Record.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Fred Kelly and other hurdlers, attention! Pipe the performance of John J. Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, at Brooklyn Saturday night, when the timber-topper ran 120 yards over

the 100 yards in 8.26 seconds, breaking the world's record set by the weight and middle titlist by defeating the Hammond and St. Paul boxers.

McFarland Declares He Is Back in Fight Game

Seeking Three Titles

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Fickey McFarland has decided to return to the ring after an absence of over a year. His action is prompted by the unique desire to win three titles, lightweight, welterweight and middleweight.

After his return today from Grand Rapids, where he completed a week's theoretical engagement, McFarland told Manager Emil F. Teitel that he wanted to be a lightweight champion. Fickey instructed his manager to make arrangements to meet the other 8 or 9 on the 8th floor of the right.

He then was instructed to get in touch with Jimmy Clancy and Mike Gibbons to arrange 20-round contests providing Fickey would agree to make 100 pounds at 5 weeks.

He was then told to get in touch with the welter and middle titlist by defeating the Hammond and St. Paul boxers.

RAIN PREVENTS MEETING OF SMITH AND LEVINSKY

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Gumbat Smith and Battling Levinsky failed to get together yesterday as scheduled. The contest had to be postponed owing to a terrific downpour of rain.

Fulkeberg Not Traded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—An arrangement made by the local Federal League officials says that Fred Fulkeberg has been traded to the Browns.

Mel Coogan Will Get Chance to Show in Alton Battle Tonight

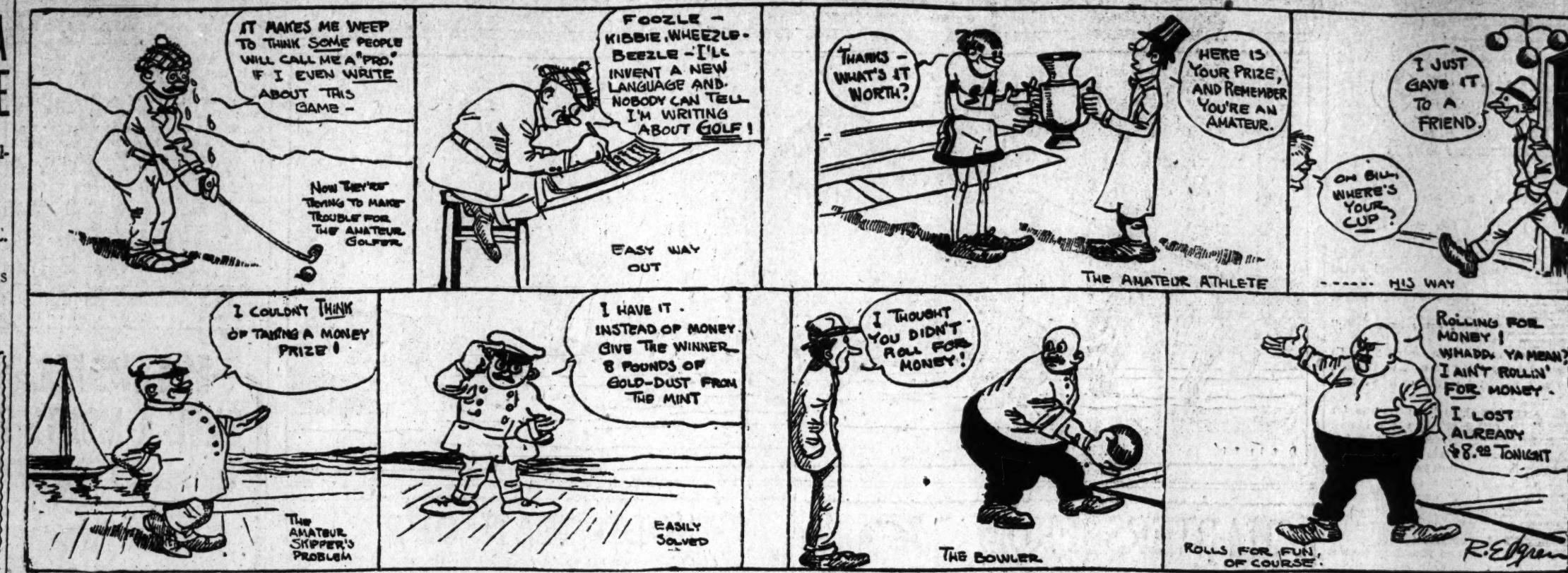
If Mel Coogan, the lightweight boxer from Brooklyn, N. Y., who meets Jack Hanson of Birmingham, England, in a six-round bout at Alton, Ill., tonight, is as good as "Dutch" Brandt proclaims him, then Hanson is going to have a very lively evening of it and the spectators are going to see some good box.

Coogan submits a splendid record to substantiate Brandt's recommendation. While Hanson has made many admirers by his skillful work in the ring, the Englishman is a splendid boxer, though he appears to be a bit shabby of a hard punch. The latter is something which Hanson has in addition to being a clever boxer and very fast.

Indications are that the Alton promoters have secured an attraction in the form of Hanson that is sure to appeal to any club. It is expected that quite a large party will attend from St. Louis. Both the boxers have been in

A Few Sidelights on That "Amateur" Problem

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By Robert Edgren

FEDERALS TRYING TO LINE UP WITH MINOR LEAGUERS

New England May Be Invaded by Independent Organization Next Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Minor leagues in New England, the South and Middle West as allies are promised the Federals by official agents of the independent and volunteers who have been active during the past week, according to an announcement made today in the Eastern office of the Federal League. One of the results of the activity in the minor field may be the establishment of a new league which will seek to invade the New England League and Eastern Association, furnishing opposition in the larger cities of the existing circuit.

Hugh A. McInnon, a Federal League representative who has been at work in the interests of the strengthen of the Eastern Association, is in strenuous negotiations in the cities of Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence and Worcester, Massachusetts, and Manchester, New Hampshire, cities which have been in some difficulty and are present in enlisted in the New England League. It has long been the idea of McInnon to bring the Eastern and New Haven and Bridgeport of the Eastern Association, that the Eastern Association, or the original Connecticut Federals did not provide a setting in keeping with the ambitions and resources of the thriving cities.

The same conditions have prevailed in the New England League, the largest city in the circuit is the third largest in New England, being the second in population only by Boston and Providence, and the Eastern League that preceded the International, Worcester was paired with Providence at the northeast end of the circuit.

Other Cities Considered.

Worcester was once a stronghold of the National League and contributed to history's Lee Richmond, a sensational left-handed pitcher from Brown University, who was among the first to get into the record books for a 360-perfection.

Hartford, before being coaxed into the Eastern League, was a fine club in the excellent railroad facilities it would be possible to get eight of the best minor cities in New England to join the Eastern.

The Bridgeport leader is coming here for a conference with Hedges and to perfect plans for the spring training trip at Houston, Tex. Just how long the trip will be is not known. Hedges is about three miles out of San Antonio. Manager Huggins is expected to arrive in the new minor cities shown in the map of the cities visited by McInnon. Until reports from all interested parties have been received it will not be known what McInnon will do.

"The Wingo deal is still pending," said Britton this morning. "He is our prospect and if Cincinnati, the club that wants him badly, does not make a trade favorable to us, it is just possible that we will try to make a deal with some other club."

Lee Magee, the ex-Cardinal, who will try his hand as a manager this season with the Brooklyn Federals, says that he is in the South now urging alliances with the Federals' work party. Magee, a player and manager of the club circuit of independents is considered easy of accomplishment, as financial help has been assured from sources not at present enrolled in any league.

Kilbane to Meet Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Heavyweight Champion Johnny Kilbane signed articles to meet Kid Williams, the heavier title holder, in a six-round contest here, Feb. 24. Kilbane has agreed to make 125 pounds ringside for the bout.

WRAY'S COLUMN

Missing the Point.

C. ASPAR WHITNEY, in a recent article, publishes a symposium of college presidents' opinions as to "summer baseball." To the last man the professors overlook what to us appears the most important phase of the question.

This is: Should the college student hurdles IN 14 SECONDS PLAT! This appears to make both the 15-second men mentioned previously appear tame, until it is learned that the 10 hurdles involved were 2 ft. 6 in. instead of 3 ft. 6 in. high—a fact not mentioned in the dispatches.

Eller specializes at this freak event, the high hurdles having been held at the 100-yards distance. Eller formerly held the record, 14.45 seconds, for low hurdles and the short route.

Can't Blame Jake and Tillie.

THE fact that Mr. Farrell still has on his hands that well-known white elephant, the New York American League club, will arouse the sympathy of all persons with a spark of human feeling left in their bosoms. It is bad enough to have the Yankee around, but to have him at the 15-second mark of getting rid of the same and for twice the original value, only to have the dead hang fire like a snake in an awakening compound interest on the same.

The athletic management of Christian Brothers' College has officially announced that it would not petition Washington or St. Louis universities for athletic contests. The C. B. C. authorities claim that they have never been asked to do so, and that they have been offered a heavy sum for their services.

Live baseball men remind us that our health we should conserve; And, departing, leave behind us Quite a healthy bank reserve.

Let us then, get out and hustle For the uplift of the sport; While the men of brawn and muscle Bat .300 in the court.

Judge Landis will hand down his decision in a day or so. Decisions from the ring are not permitted in Chicago.

Wonder if the "humorist" who heralded "Gimme a bag of peanuts" will be on hand to yell "robber" when the Judge gives his decision.

Daniels Almost a Memory.

TIME was when C. M. Daniels, the great American swimmer, established records which it was thought would stand for long years. Today scarcely a mark at regular competitive distances survives the retirement of the once-famous American.

This point was emphasized recently at Sydney, N. S. W., where "Duke" Kahanamoku wiped out another of Daniels' records.

It is well known that Daniels' best time was 54.45.

Between Kahanamoku, Small, Lucy, and Harry Hobson and Perry McGillivray all of Daniels' marks have been bettered except those at metrical measurements. These are never attempted in this country for Olympian contests, and seldom then. Daniels will lose his grip on these by the time the next Olympic games program is decided.

Billikens Close Football Dates With Two Teams

It was announced by the Athletic authorities at St. Louis University last night, that two more football games have been definitely arranged for this fall. The schools which will send teams here are De Pauw University, scheduled to come for Oct. 23, and Arkansas University, due here on the following Saturday.

One Milburn Saylor, who is to box Joe Genal at St. Louis next Tuesday night, announces that Joe is one of the best boxers in the country and will be away in short order. For the benefit of Mr. Saylor we will say that Mr. Genal, a boxer, not a ballyhoo, as he probably demonstrated to his entire satisfaction.

Rills from the Town Pump

See where the milkmen of Southern Illinois are considering plans for the establishment of a monthly magazine in the interests of their organization. We wouldn't mind having a little stock in such a publication provided it were not watered.

Fashion Notes

Spats are becoming quite popular. Even Heine Zim had a spat with his wife the other day.

Mrs. Zim brought an action for divorce but after Heine called around and squared matters the action was withdrawn on the ground of mutual keeping him in shape by indulging in a little winter workout. Looks like Heine is set for a banner season.

Driscoll Gives Up Good Business to Fight for the English Against Germany

Jam Driscoll's movements as a fighter with the allies in the war of Europe should be interesting to thousands of New Yorkers who during his visits to this country idealized this really wonderful exponent of the glove game. Driscoll, like many other of English's great artists, was one of the first to offer his services when the call came for fighting men. He gave up his comfortable circumstances when he was demobilized and entered the business of bookmaking and was successful in the venture.

Driscoll is a sergeant in the Welsh Fusiliers, a body of cavalrymen selected from the ranks of the British Army because of their horsemanship. The men have been in the training camp at Newbury, W. Mass., for three months. The new army that England is planning to send to the Somme is to be organized by the Welsh Fusiliers.

Owing to the heavy snow, only four games were played by the municipal kickers Sunday. In the Carondelet Park division the Trumbulls practically clinched the pennant by walloping the 10th, 0 to 0. The Trumbulls now lead the Southwestern by 6 points.

Standings and Results.

Carondelet Park.

TEAM. L. T. Pts.

Trumbulls II. 10 1 21

Southers A. C. 1 1 18

Carondelet Park. 0 11 1

Fairground Junior.

TEAM. W. L. T. Pts.

St. Mathew Juniors 4. 2 2 14

Holy Rosary 2 2 14

Famous & Barts 1 7 2 4

Fairground Junior.

TEAM. W. L. T. Pts.

St. Mathew Juniors 4. 2 2 14

Holy Rosary 2 2 14

Famous & Barts 1 7 2 4

All other games postponed.

Sunday's Results.

Carondelet Park.

Trumbulls II 10. Barts 6.

Southers A. C. 1.

Fairground Junior.

St. Mathew Juniors 4. Holy Rosary 6.

St. Mathew Juniors 4. Famous & Barts 0.

All other games postponed.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening paper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

PIKERS DECLINE PLACE ON TIGERS' BASEBALL LIST

Missouri Offered Local University Men a Series, But Washington Refused.

Washington University will not meet Missouri U. on the baseball diamond this year. Coach Brewer of Missouri stated that the Tigers offered Washington several games, but the Pickers refused to accept as it was thought that baseball had not yet taken a strong enough hold at the local school to arrange a heavy schedule.

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PLAYGOERS' GUIDE.

Jill, actress in "The Crinoline Girl," Olympe, Engagement opens this evening.

Mrs. Ryan in "Peg o' My Heart," Shubert. Return engagement of delightful comedy with lovely Irish heroine. Well played.

"Way Down East," American. Return engagement of popular comedy-drama of New England life.

"The White Dress," Park. First popular priced presentation of successful musical comedy.

"The Gambler," Shenandoah. Charles Klein's strong drama effectively played.

Vanderbilt, Columbia. Bill headed by Bill Foy and the Seven Little Foy's.

Vanderbilt, Grand. Bill headed by Bill Toons' Indians.

Vanderbilt, Hippodrome. Bill headed by Bengali, "the man of mystery."

"Beau of 1915," Standard. Burlesque and Vanderbilts.

"Pajama Girls," Gayety. Burlesque and Vanderbilts.

"Society,"

Mrs. S. T. G. SMITH of 5387 Berlin

avenue will give a small bridge party Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. George Tom Murphy's

guest, Miss Bertha Ball of Philadelphia.

Miss Ruth Robertson of Mexico, Mo., is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. F. L. Bronaugh of 5705 Gates

avenue, will entertain Wednesday afternoon with a bridge party.

Miss Lois Brady of Erie, Pa., who has been visiting Miss Eleanore Scott of 28 Portland place, returned to her home Saturday.

Miss Edith Whittemore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Churchill Whittemore of 10 Horstens place will have a dinner and theater party Thursday evening for Miss Nancy Scott's guest, Miss Margaret Ramsell of Buffalo, N. Y. There will be 60 in the party.

Miss Nancy Scott, daughter of Mrs. Henry Clarkson Scott of 31 Westmoreland place, entertained at luncheon Friday in honor of her guest, Miss Ramsell.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perry of 30 Vandeventer place gave a dance Friday evening for their school-girl daughter, Miss Marguerite Perry. There were about 60 guests, who were members of the junior set.

Miss Emma Beckman of 144 Farragut street and Eugene R. Gandy of 2003 Shenandoah avenue were married at noon today, at the home of the bride, in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends.

Afterward Mr. Gandy and his bride departed for the East to spend their honeymoon. They will visit New York and other places of interest. Upon their return they will be at home in the Earl apartments, 4000 De Tonty street.

Mrs. Celeste Price Thomson and Miss Minnie Price of 333 Cedar avenue will depart today for Boston, Mass., to re-side.

St. Agnes Guild of St. George's Episcopal Chapel is arranging an interesting exhibit of children's smocked frocks, household linens and various hand work done by the members. It will be Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Ada Winston is president of the guild and the affair is under the direction of Mrs. Charles McClure Thompson, Mrs. John S. Harris and Mrs. Charlton Messick. Tea will be served during the afternoon.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Hamilton A. Shaw 1009 Farnum

Mrs. Martha E. Payne 2009 Flinney

Anthony L. Lovig 216 Carroll

John E. Brown 1009 Webster, Mo.

Frank McGlynn 2001 Granite City, Ill.

Lena Lissmann 2001 Granite City, Ill.

Henry Louis Hahn New Haven, Conn.

John J. O'Farrell 2001 Webster, Mo.

Charles McDonald 2002 West Washington

Daisy L. House 2003 Wash

Patrick Dungan 2001 Webster, Mo.

Otto Munk 2001 Webster, Mo.

George H. Batters North Dakota, Mich.

Anna Hall 2001 Webster, Mo.

Anton Lepowitsch 2001 Webster, Mo.

Lockwood Samuels 2001 Webster, Mo.

Gold Wedding Rings, \$2 to \$200 JACCARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

A. M. Borchert, 4004 Arsenal; boy.

J. M. McFerrin, 4004 Arsenal; boy.

J. M. Stevens, 2002 Webster; boy.

HOW COOL WAS IT IN ST. LOUIS AT NOON?

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DETECTIVES

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DETROIT BL.

EUGENE BL.

KENSINGTON BL.

LAW BL.

LINDENBL.

MAPLE BL.

MAYWOOD BL.

VERNON BL.

WILSON BL.

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YOUNG women needed before and during confinement can find assistance at the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, 4515 Washington.

CABINETS

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EUGENE BL.

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LAW BL.

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MAYWOOD BL.

VERNON BL.

WILSON BL.

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AMAZONIUS Wld.—Tuesday night, prices 85c and 15c. Call 212-1212.

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MAPLE BL.

MAYWOOD BL.

VERNON BL.

WILSON BL.

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Solid rooms, 10c per line, account rooms for

rental rooms and board. Rent free lines 10c.

VAN VERSEN, 6100—Large, desirable room, for

room and board, private family.

WASHINGTON BL.

WESTMINSTER BL.

WESTMINSTER BL.

WEST PINE BL.

"Bill"

In Which Bill and the "Soop" Run Afoul of Each Other Again, and the Former, With Izzy Katz's Assistance, Gets the Better of the Round.

By Paul West.

MEETS up wid me frien' Izzy Katz, down in th' hall, wavey' an' skippin', an' we start fer th' elevator fer to go up to our dump, just as we're steppin' foot in th' car, sumpin' grabs us be' listeners, an' we're accrost th' hall again th' hall, wid th' Soop shakin' his bunch o' fives in our faces.

"That'll learn th' bof' o' youse kids," he says. "Learn us what?" says Izzy. "For not to be pushin' yer way in th' elevators while they's udgers ahead o' youse," he says. "Who did?" I says. "Youse did," says th' Soop. "The same as youse allus do. Annybody'd I thinkin' youse was th' only thint in th' buildin'. Yer th' biggest pesta, that's what youse are, an' y' make more trouble than th' plumbin'."

"I've got a nerve, y' big bl'r," I says. "I'll tell me Boss," I says, "when I'm late this mornin', 'twas because youse wouldn't leave me ride in." "Yeah," he says, "an' I been talin' him, pretty soon, plenty o' tings about youse. 'What is what?' I says, wonderin' what he had onto me now, much as monseyin' wid th' bells on yer floor," he says. "What bells?" I says. "What bells?" says he. "Oh y' dunno nuttin' about it, o' course. But I do, an' I'll fer that I'm learnin' youse a lesson this minnit, an' makin' youse walk upstairs if y' want to be gettin' there at all today. So beat it fer th' ladder," he says, "an' don't be settin' there givin' me th' 'not guilty, jedge, look! An' youse, too,' he says, givin' Izzy a h'list along wid me.

"G'wan, y' big lummix," says Izzy. "What I done?" "Enough," says th' Soop. "Yer a fren' to this imp, an' that's plenty!"

"What this gag about th' bells on yer floor, annyhow," says Izzy, as we beats it up th' stairs. "I dunno," I says, "what Izzy th' Soop was talkin' about, but I'll know about some udgers before I git through." "What's th' gag?" says Izzy.

"Izzy," I says. "He won't leave us use th' elevators, won't he? Well, if he won't, we'll give 'em plenty exercise, annyhow. Th' minnit y' git th' chanst," I says, "an' all day long whenever y' not to busy, take a sneak out in th' hall, quick, an' ring th' elevator bell. I'll do the same," I says. "An' we'll keep thin balloons shootin' up an' down all day till they won't have no breaf' lef'. Mebbe we won't be let ride in 'em," I says, "but we'll keep 'em movin'."

"Grant," says Izzy, "only we gotta be cagey th' guys runnin' 'em don't nail us."

Bill and Izzy Keep the Elevator Pretty Busy.

WELL, say, it worked simply fine! Every time I got a chanst, I ducked out in th' hall an' give th' tinker a touch an' ducked back. An' thin youse hear th' car comin' up an' stoppin', an' th' gink takin' a peek 'roun' fer to see who's rong th' gong, an' thin goin' down agin. An' while I wasen sendin' fer th' balloon Izzy was, from th' floor on top.

"Bout noontime the two guys runnin' th' car was gettin' warnid up, an' when they'd answer th' bell an' find nobody there they'd sling a little fancy talk that was gettin' hotter an' hotter all th' time. They wasen' th' only ones was slingin' talk either, because, when they got wise somebody was playin' a gag on 'em, an' wouldn't answer th' bell. It only made th' things worse. Y' see, we wasen' th' only persons ringin' fer 'em, but Izzy was plenty o' real busness."

When I beat it fer home in th' afternoon, takin' th' stairs like th' Soop told me, he gimme a look as I passed him down in th' hall, but I never let on I seen him at all. Thin when I got 'roun' th' corner Izzy's waitin' fer me, an' we cert'nly did fall onto each udder's neck an' th' floor at th' time o' day.

"An' Hassen," says Izzy, "it ain't only started. Haff th' tinnits ain't been boddere be' yet, but by tomorrow noon, Oh, Mamma!"

An' he was right. Th' nex' day we took it a little easier, fer to start it off, but after lunch we cert'nly did play th' chimes on thin' elevator bells, an' th' tinnits an' th' elevator min was in each udder's whiskers all th' time. An' fin'nly th' Soop got into it, only instead o' th' elevator man, 'twas th' Soop.

"Twas about 2 o'clock an' th' Soop haster take a run over to coort in a rush, so he goes out an' touches th' bell. No elevator, an' he slams it agin. Nuttin' doin'. I'm peekin' out th' door,

SIMPLE WAY TO END DANDRUFF

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring, use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve, and entirely remove, the angle sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. —ADV.

S'MATTER POP?

A Beginner Needs Two Pair!



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.

It Looks Like Axel's Shape Is Going to Be Against Him as a Cowpuncher!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC.

Take Yer Time, I'll Save Some for You Fellows'**Izzy Thinks Up a Plan and Tells It to Bill.**

HONES! I began fer to be wearin' on th' nerves! Every time I'd go out to th' shoot to drop a letter I'd think he was lookin' 'round at me, only we could push th' letter off to me for me to see he havin' fer me, an' thin 'pone up to Izzy an' have him shove it on th' floor. But even that was some satisfaction, an' for a couple o' days more we had th' place stirred up like a dish o' scrambled eggs! An' thin come th' climacks!

I's beatin' it into th' buildin' wan mornin', when who nalls me but Izzy, an' he's as mysterious as a headquarters man.

"Izzy, Shrimp," he says, "Ias' night when I goin' home I happen to hear th' Soop an' Jimmy, th' head elevator man, talkin' down in th' hall, an' they're layin' hard fer to us today. Their scheme's this: Th' Soop's goin' sneak up onto th' tenth floor, right under youn' in his office, an' Jimmy's goin' to be hid in th' office nev' you. Thin, th' firs' time youse sneak out an' push th' button, Jimmy's goin' to give th' high sign to th' Soop, an' he's goin' le'p over yer collar-bone." "But why th' two o' th' them on me?" I says. "Because," he says, "th' Soop says her Boss stands in wid youse so strong he wants a witness when he grabs youse." "Well," I says, "I won't grab me, because I'll not push no button to-day an' get hopped onto!" "Sh!" says Izzy. "I will, too, an' here's th' grand little idea. Lookout. Here's a box o' tacks." "What'll I be doin' wid tacks?" I says. "We'll sprinkle 'em on th' top steps near th' elevator on yer floor," he says, "an' whin th' Soop makes th' grab fer youse he'll step on 'em, an' it'll be very entertainin'." "Not me," I says. "G'wan," he says. "Here's th' way to be fixin' that so's you'll keep outer trouble." An' he gimme an earful that sounded good. "I'll take th' chanst," I says, "if youse'll sprinkle th' tacks."

In a minnit he comes out wid his tall leg, an' th' kid's boss shoo's him out wid. "An' nex' time, whin y' accuse an' innocent lad youself'll have more'n this to be answerin' fer!" I was right, but I'm too wise for that, all right. I told Izzy about it, though, an' we sure inj'ed a little privus snickerin' at th' old gink!

"But look out for him," says Izzy, "he wasn't because I was rough wid us." An' he was. An' he was, because, twist th' nex' day, I ketched him, an' I called him on his floor, too. An' bot' times in his socks, quiet as a seckind story man.

He ain't hardly gone when down th' stairs comes the Soop. "What's all this?" he says. "I heard th' whole o' it. But youse, Izzy, don't think th' Soop gives it up like that. I'm wise to th' old bock. He'll be sneakin' up onto us now, so to wise."

An' that's what happened, all right. "Ias' time" half an hour later, when I thought I was about time to go out an' push th' button again, so's th' elevator wouldn't get stiff in th' linta, when just like that, I'm wise to th' old bock. He'll be sneakin' up onto us now, so to wise."

"Ias' that's what happened, all right.

"Ias' that's what happened, all right.